

RULES GIVEN FOR THE ENUMERATION

Each Enumerator Urged to be Accurate and Secure a Complete Census of Their Block.

ENUMERATION CARDS READY

May be Secured at the Clerk's or Treasurer's Office Any Time Before Sunday.

RULES FOR ENUMERATORS.

- 1. Call at the city clerk's or treasurer's office before Sunday for your enumeration cards.
- 2. Be sure to get the name and address of every person who lives or rooms in your block Monday, January 23. Don't cross the street into other block. The blocks are bounded by the streets, not alleys.
- 3. There are many people rooming and boarding. Don't fail to get their names. Don't miss anyone.
- 4. File your census cards at the city clerk's or treasurer's office between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. Monday, January 23. Both of the offices will be open twelve hours.

The above rules which have been adopted to guide the enumerators in taking the census next Monday may be summed up in the few words, "Be accurate, secure a complete enumeration and file the cards as soon as the census is taken."

A number of additional enumerators have volunteered their services for census day, and there are only a few blocks for which enumerators have not been named. The city clerk and treasurer who have charge of the census ask the citizens to read the list of enumerators carefully and if the block in which you live is not named telephone them to add your name to the list. The entire list of enumerators will be completed before tomorrow noon.

The enumeration cards are now being prepared and may be secured at the clerk's or treasurer's office. The enumerators are asked to call at the office if possible for their cards, which may be obtained any time before Sunday. The cards have a place for the names of the citizens and their street addresses.

The public is asked to assist the enumerators in every way they can, and to give the names of all the persons living at their homes. In Seymour there are a large number of people boarding and rooming at various places, and in the last census it is said a large number of these were omitted.

The list of enumerators who will take the census, including the latest volunteers is as follows:

First Ward: East of Pennsylvania railroad and north of Second street, Peter Richart, James Russell, J. F. Shiel, Frank Gates, John Kaufman, Ed McElvaine, D. O. Dunn, Joe Steele, L. W. Jones, W. A. Carter, Will Bush, Will Fox, Peter Sensback, Frank

(Continued on page 5, column 4)

DAMAGE BY FIRE.

At the Conlogue School House This Afternoon.

The Conlogue school house north of Fleming caught fire about 12:30 this afternoon from a defective flue and before the blaze could be extinguished some damage was done around the flue. A small section of the ceiling fell. When discovered the alarm was sent to neighboring farm houses, but before any one arrived some of the boys attending the school by hard work had succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Much excitement was caused among the pupils and school was dismissed. Miss Nola Harris is the teacher at the school.

Dutch Supper.

The Young Men's class of the Sunday School of the First M. E. church were entertained with a Dutch supper Tuesday evening at the parsonage. A number of young men were present and enjoyed a pleasant social evening. H. C. Siebenburgen was present and gave an excellent and interesting talk on "Germany." The members of the class are furnishing the money needed to supply the wants of a native Chinese missionary in that country.

C. E. Society.

Misses Elma and Erma Henser pleasantly entertained the Y. P. C. E. Society of the St. Pauls church Tuesday evening at their home on North Walnut street.

The following new officers had charge of the business meeting: Pres., Elma Henser; Vice Pres., Arthur Cordes; Secretary, George Meyer Jr., and Treasurer, Albertine Bruenger. After the business meeting the evening was spent in a social way and an elegant luncheon was served.

Entertained.

About twenty-five of the members of the Protective Home Circle pleasantly surprised Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Steinberger Tuesday night, January 17, it being their sixth wedding anniversary. They received many presents, one being a beautiful chocolate set presented by the lodge.

League Box Supper.

The Epworth League of the First M. E. church will hold a box supper at the home of Mrs. U. F. Lewis on North Walnut street, Thursday evening, January 19. All members and their friends invited.

Asks Parole.

A telegram from Leavenworth says that John R. Walsh has asked for a parole. It is now in the hands of the district attorney at Chicago for his recommendation.

Improvement Association.

All subscribers to the Seymour Improvement Association are requested to meet at the city hall tonight at 8 o'clock.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

BORN.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe D. Frazer, Monday, January 16, a daughter.

During the Clearance Sale we keep open every evening till 9 p. m. Saturdays till 11 p. m. P. Colabuno. j21d

The Sparta is the right place for Ice Cream and Candies. j10ff

Attend the big Shoe Sale now in progress at P. Colabuno's. j21d

Berdon's Barber Shop. S. Chestnut

CITIZEN RELATES STORY OF OLD TOWN

"The Rambler" Writes Interesting Letter Regarding the Once Well Known Rockford.

ONCE HAD SEVERAL INDUSTRIES

First Flat Boat on White River Left Vallonia in 1817 With a Load of Walnuts.

A citizen who has lived in Jackson county all of his life and who is well acquainted with the early history, writes the following interesting letter regarding the once busy town of Rockford.

"This morning while in a reminiscent mood it occurred to me to write a few lines about the almost forgotten Rockford. It is older than Indianapolis, Columbus or Franklin. It was to Jackson and Jennings county what Madison was to the state. Here were the first grist and saw mills, stores and all kinds of business houses. Dr. Samuel Wirt, of Rockford, was one of the best physicians in southern Indiana. Some of the earliest physicians were Dr. Isaac Findley, Dr. Williams, Dr. D. B. Hillis, Dr. J. R. Monroe and Dr. Brand. To the present generation these names are strange and new.

Some time in the early twenties a Scotchman, named Fishley came to Rockford and established large mills. After his death this business was carried on by the Peters brothers. After this pork packing was carried on extensively and marketed to New Orleans by flat boats. John J. Kester in his life time was extensively engaged in this trade as well as in the dry goods business.

I have it from tradition that the first flat boat that ever went out of White river, was sent by Thomas Ewing, a son-in-law of James Hutchinsin. This boat was sent from Vallonia in 1817 and was loaded with walnuts.

The story of Rockford is but the story of a germ; it only lives in the minds of the older generation, the young only know it by tradition. The town has disappeared and only the river is left with the old rock ford as a witness to its once grandeur. The boys and girls that assembled on the banks of the river in the forties to watch the boats loose their cables and bid good by to their father and brothers, are now old men and women, and only one do I now recall that is living, Pollard Abell.

Along about this time Mrs. Kiser kept the hotel and it had the reputation of being a fine hostelry, though not quite up to the New Lynn. It was in this place in the early fifties that Quanby was killed by Daniel Mabce, who afterwards committed suicide in Salem jail in Washington county.

Among other industries that were carried on in Rockford were counterfeiting, horse racing and horse stealing, and occasionally a fistie cuff fight. Early in the forties the writer saw a fight between a man named Fislar and the other I do not remember, but Fee Johnson was the referee.

I was in Rockford the day that two of Dr. Monroe's children were drowned in White river.

It was at this place that William D. Bynum, then a boy, helped to deliv-

er fifty head of cattle to Captain M. W. Shields. The cattle were brought from Daviess county. Bynum was afterwards elected to congress by the democrats of the old Second district.

Some time in the future I will give a full account of the capture of a family of negroes, one man, three women and children who were captured between Rockford and Jonesville by Clark Johnson and Thomas Miller, of Brownstown, and returned to slavery in Kentucky. This was in about 1837. With best wishes, I am "The Rambler."

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

Will Be Profitable if Senator Hauck's Bill Passes.

The usual efforts are now being made in the legislature to boost salaries of public officials. Senator Hauck of Lawrenceburg, is to the front with a bill to help out the prosecutors. The measure provides that the prosecuting attorney shall receive a salary of \$1,000 a year and the fees of the office, and in circuits in which there are more than one county the prosecutor shall receive \$200 additional for each county in excess of one, in addition to the fees. At the present time a prosecutor draws a salary of \$500 and fees.

This would mean \$1200 and fees for the prosecutor in this circuit.

MAY MAKE INVESTIGATIONS

Board of Health Says Burial Permits Must be Secured.

The state board of health has again declared war on the practice of conducting burials without permission which, it is said, is frequently done in many sections of Indiana. Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board says, that prosecuting attorneys throughout the state will be asked to see that the law is enforced. Where it is found that human bodies have been buried without permit, says Dr. Hurty, it is likely that the state board will see that they are taken from the ground, and coroners will be asked to investigate in order to ascertain whether there is any motive back of the failure to obtain a permit from the proper authority.

Memorial Resolutions.

At a regular meeting of Success Temple No. 310 Pythian Sisters held in their hall Monday evening, Jan. 16th, the following tribute was adopted by unanimous vote.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in his divine wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved sister, Emma Bell and is view of the loss which we have sustained therefore

Resolved, That it is but a just and fitting tribute to the memory of our departed sister to say that she was always an active and faithful member of this Temple, one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regards.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the aged parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased in this their hour of affliction and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things well.

Resolved, That this testimonial of sorrow be forwarded to the family of our dear sister and a copy be spread on our minutes, also furnished the papers of this city for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

MRS. LURA BAIRD,
MRS. BETTIE LOERTZ,
MISS CLARA MASSMAN,
Committee.

DISTRICT DEPUTY IN CHARGE OF WORK

At the Installation of New Officers of Knights of Columbus Last Night.

REVISED CEREMONIES USED

For the First Time in This District.—Honor Conferred on the Local Council.

The new officers of the Knights of Columbus were installed last night the work being in charge of district deputy J. J. Kasper of Madison, assisted by the district warden, Mr. Voll also of Madison.

There was almost a full attendance of the membership. The ceremonies of installation were revised last fall and the local council was honored by Mr. Kasper by being the first in the district to use the new ceremonies.

After the installation short talks were made by J. J. Kasper, George Kress, L. W. Richart and William Misch.

A fine lunch was served, George Kress being in charge of this interesting part of the evening's entertainment.

The officers installed were: William Misch—Grand Knight. L. W. Richart—Deputy Grand Knight.

Bernard Moritz—Chancellor. Joseph Klein—Financial Sec. C. A. Moore—Recorder. Joe Reinhardt—Warden. Henry Werning—Treasurer. George Kress—Lecturer. Henry Niemeyer—Trustee. John V. Dehler—Advocate. George Ley—Inside Guard. George Lee—Outside Guard.

SENATOR LONG

Has a Bill to Eliminate Office of Road Supervisor.

Senator Long, representing this district in the upper house of the state legislature today introduced a bill to eliminate road supervisors from the list of township officers.

The proposed law will shift the control of township roads from the present officials to the township trustee, doing away entirely with supervisors. A provision of the bill will compel the payment of road taxes in cash, thus doing away with the practice of "working out" taxes by farmers affected by the improvement of roads in the vicinity of their property.

Senator Long claims his bill, if it becomes a law, will save each township \$330 a year on each supervisor now employed. The present salary of a road supervisor is \$480 a year and the bill of Senator Long allows an increase in the salary of the township trustee of \$150 a year.

Crabb's Prices.

25c bulk Coffee.....20c
Flake Hominy.....3c
Cranberries, per qt.....6c
Pancake Flour.....9c
Rolled Oats.....9c
Navy Beans.....5c

Corner Second and Broadway
I will save money on shoes for every member of your family. P. Colabuno. j21d

NICKELO TONIGHT

DOUBLE SHOW
"Jack Fat and Jim Slim"
(Vitagraph Comedy)
"Seth's Temptation"
(Kalem Drama)
SONG—"I Will Love You Always just for Auld Lang Syon"
By Miss Riehl.

Majestic Theatre

JACK HOWARD, Manager.
TONIGHT
HARVEY STOCK COMPANY
IN
"THE NEWSBOYS' QUEEN"
Specialties Between the Acts
Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.

I. C. & S. STOCKHOLDERS MEET

William G. Irwin Elected President of Traction Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company was held at Columbus Tuesday, the meeting being an informal affair, because all of the stockholders are the members of one family.

This was the first meeting since the death of Joseph I. Irwin, who was president of the road and a member of the board of directors. The board of directors chosen Tuesday is composed of William G. Irwin, Mrs. Linnie Irwin Sweeney, Z. T. Sweeney, Hugh Th. Miller, Mrs. Nettie Sweeney Miller.

The officers are William G. Irwin, president; Mrs. Linnie Irwin Sweeney, vice president; Hugh Th. Miller, secretary and treasurer; Ira E. Guthrie, auditor, and Alexander Shane, general manager.

Indiana Art Exhibit.

From January 19 to 26 there will be on exhibition every afternoon at the new Shields High School in Seymour a collection of pictures by Indiana artists which every person in Jackson county ought to see.

Indiana has the honor of having given to the world some of the greatest artists of this day and among them is J. Otis Adams, whose boyhood home was at Chestnut Ridge in this county. We are proud of all of Indiana's distinguished sons but especially so of this one who grew up, as it were, in our midst and it is sincerely hoped that all the readers of this paper will if possible take advantage of this opportunity to see some of his pictures. This exhibit is under the direction of the Tuesday Club, and besides the pictures the ladies have gathered together quite a number of rare and valuable relics, among them a plate which one time belonged to Andrew Jackson and a flag captured during the Revolutionary War from the British by La Fayette. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged.

RIGHT IN THE EYE

Is the seat of many a headache. If you are troubled with your eyes, let us examine them for you.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

Unless you find that the glasses with which we fit you are a positive benefit to you and then our prices are lower than you can get elsewhere.

GEORGE F. KAMMAN,
Licensed Optician with T. M. Jackson.
104, W. Second St., Seymour, Ind.
j17tf

Accepts Position.

Mr. W. L. Gross has accepted a position as teacher of commercial subjects in the Jeffersonville Business College. Mr. Linden Hodapp has accepted a position as stenographer and bookkeeper with the Hodapp Hominv Company. Both are students of the Seymour Business College.

Attention Woodmen.

Installation of officers at the regular meeting Wednesday night. Also business of importance to be transacted.

P. A. NICTER, C.
j18d GEO. F. MEYER, Clerk.

A reader of the Republican who resides in the west part of the county, writes: "It is surprising that the police force of Seymour can't find whiskey for sale at any of the soft drink joints. It seems no trouble for parties in this vicinity to get plenty to come home intoxicated from Seymour."

Kindling and coal at H. F. White's.

Ship Your Goods by Interurban Freight or Express. It's Quick and Sure I. & L. Traction Co.

RUSTIC

A BIG LAUGH TONIGHT
"How Brother Cook Was Taught a Lesson" "Lake of Luezerne" (A comic Film)
"The Girl Scout" (Bison)
SONG—"I'm on the Right Side of the Right Girl at the Right Time" by Miss Day.

When You Are Sick

Let us fill your prescriptions with Clean, Pure and Potent drugs, just as your Physician prescribes them, and you will be thoroughly satisfied.

We dispense only the best in medicines; we sell nothing but the highest grade, and on that basis we seek your patronage.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.
The Rexall Store
Registered Pharmacists
Phone 633

DON'T WORRY

ABOUT THE Candy Bill

When you can get any of the 50 varieties at

10cts. a Pound

Guaranteed pure under the Pure Food and Drug Act, and we can back up what we say by quality of candy

HOADLEY'S

DREAMLAND

DOUBLE SHOW
"A Clause in the Will" (Defender Drama) "Don Carlos" and "Musical Waiter" (Cines Comedy Drama)

SPOT LIGHT SONG
By Miss Lois Reynolds.

SUN DRIED APPLES
—AT—
MAYES' CASH GROCERY
Phone 658. All Goods Delivered.

Can You Afford

to be without insurance on your Horses, Mules and Cattle. We protect your stock against death from FIRE, LIGHTNING, SICKNESS, ACCIDENT and THEFT. Be on the safe side by securing a policy from

—THE—
FRED EVERBACK
AGENCY COMPANY
Office over Milhaus Drug Store

A Brand from the Burning

True Story of the Secret Service

By COL. H. C. WHITLEY, Former Chief United States Secret Service



GEORGE Sheldon was an honest and industrious young man. Ingenious and possessed of a good education, he had acquired high excellence in the practise of the engraver's art.

In the winter of 1869 and '70 he was employed to do government plate work by a large bank note engraving company in the city of New York. Although conservative in many things, he was fond of display in dress and the enjoyment of high living. He took his dinners at a fashionable uptown restaurant. In the course of time he noticed that a seat on the opposite side of the table at which he usually dined was regularly occupied by a genteel appearing middle-aged man.

One day when there chanced to be no other persons sitting near, the stranger remarked that they ought to become better acquainted with each other. He then led the conversation in a manner to draw from Sheldon his name and business. When he learned that he was an engraver in the employ of a bank note company, he affected great surprise.

"An engraver? Indeed. Well, I am glad to know it. I want some work done in that line, but I was not certain where to apply. I am very particular about it, and would be willing to pay well for a good job."

"What is the subject?" Sheldon inquired.

"This," said the stranger, as he handed out the photograph of a pretty female face. "If it was nicely done what would it cost?"

"That depends on the fineness of the work. Anywhere from \$50 to \$200."

"The price is not so much an object with me as the quality of the work. I will pay liberally for a good job."

One hundred and seventy-five dollars was the sum finally agreed upon. When the engraving was completed and delivered the employer was so well pleased that he said he understood the price to be \$200, and insisted on paying that amount. Sheldon was afterwards supplied with a number of small jobs from the same source and was liberally paid for his work.

One day his patron suddenly broke out with the exclamation: "You are an excellent workman, and I am greatly surprised to see a man of your skill with the graver plodding along in this way when you could easily make your fortune in a short time if you were so disposed."

"How could it be done?"

"By making plates for bonds and money. You engrave the plates for certain persons. They pay you big money. You have nothing to do with the use they are put to."

This man who was adroitly tempting young Sheldon was the procurer, or to be more explicit, the capitalist of one of the most dangerous gangs of counterfeiters ever organized in this country. To Sheldon he was Mr. Devoe, but this was only one of the many names by which he was known to the different persons employed by him. He was the autocrat of all the counterfeiters and forgers of his day, and one of the few criminals that escaped physical punishment for their many misdeeds. He was discovered by the officers in the latter days of his life and it was a close race between them and the devil. The latter won. Devoe was a gifted manipulator of men, and he was successful in crazing young Sheldon's mind with visions of great riches. Sheldon quit the employ of the bank note company, and following Devoe's advice took lodgings at a house where the people were not inquisitive in regard to his business.

In the summer of 1871 a counterfeit \$10 treasury note made its appearance in most of the great cities of the country. To the untrained eye the note was a good facsimile of the genuine. The lettering, the seal, the vignette and everything about it, except the eccentric lathe work, were quite perfect, but it was not difficult to discover by the use of a magnifying glass that the fine lattice lines were irregular. In the genuine these lines are made by machinery so perfect that it is impossible to imitate them by hand. A counterfeit note even to the practised eye may appear all right at a casual glance, but its base nature can be readily discovered by a careful examination of its eccentric lathe work.

The note of which I speak was an excellent imitation, but it was early discovered and its circulation checked. At this time the branch office of the government secret service of New York was being almost daily visited by persons offering information in regard to the various crimes against the government. There were many secrets, suspicions and surmises offered for sale at prices ranging from one hundred to a million dollars. The greater part of the informers were anxious to conceal their identity.

On one particular occasion my office was visited by a genteel appearing young woman. She came into the main office and requested a private interview with the chief. She was carefully veiled and cautious in her man-

ner. Her interview with me appeared to be more for the purpose of obtaining information than giving it. In the course of her conversation she inquired as to the disposition of persons arrested for counterfeiting and the results of confessions, etc. She hinted of a counterfeiting scheme, but she either did not know or was unwilling to give any definite information. I finally drew from her that she might be able to find out something that would be of service to the government. The conclusion I came to was that some of her family were in some way connected with counterfeiting and that she was seeking a way to check their operations and at the same time save them from punishment. I questioned her carefully but was unable to gather sufficient information to lead to anything tangible. I thought there was something worth looking after, but did not know just how to get at it. When she left my office she was followed by a detective, but the officer was unable to shadow her without giving himself away, as she repeatedly turned around and looked about as though she suspected she was being followed, and the detective finally lost sight of her.

Some weeks after this I received an anonymous note couched in somewhat singular terms. It was in a fine female hand and read as follows:

"To the Chief of the Govt. Secret Service, 56 Bleeker St.

Believing that confidential communications may be addressed to you without fear of exposure, I have determined to give you information that I



am sure will be valuable. This brief note may form an important leaf in the history of a life begun in the love-light of a fond home and ending in the light of a felon's cell, possibly in a felon's grave. To demonstrate the truth of what I say, go to No. — St., and examine for yourself."

It was a house that had long been considered undesirable, and located upon a fashionable street, that was thus brought to my attention. It was only a weak suspicion, but yet I thought it sufficiently pointed to warrant an investigation. It was soon learned that this house was occupied by an elderly gentleman, apparently a Russian or German, a tall young man of twenty-five or thereabouts, and a rather comely appearing young woman. In their coming and going they appeared much like other people. This particular house, however, had long been pointed out and stared at because of a great crime that had once been committed within its walls.

The Rhetschlags, as they were known, were a very secluded family. No one seemed to know where they came from or by what means they earned their livelihood. It was rare that any person had been seen to enter their door during the day time. While the detectives were on watch a young man of prepossessing appearance called at the house on two occasions in the evening, remaining a short time. When he left he carried a small bundle. It was also learned from the people on the other side of the wall that strange noises had been heard late at night. There was a clicking and jarring sound as of some one pounding upon the floor with a heavy instrument. The neighbors thought there might be something wrong, and that was all the thought they gave to the matter. Each night a bright light was seen gleaming from an upper window, and the shadows of persons moving to and fro were cast upon the closely-drawn window shade. The detective had slipped up to the

front door and put his ear to the key-hole. He heard the clicking and was positive that it was a printing press in operation. For a time I was undetermined just what course to pursue. I finally concluded to employ a ruse to get into the house and learn what was going on. An excuse that was thought to be better than no excuse at all was invented to be offered in case of failure. It was known that the doors of the house were kept securely fastened and that any person ringing the door bell would be sighted and refused admittance.

The plan to overcome this difficulty was simple but effective. It was about the middle of the day when a light spring wagon containing a trunk was backed up to the front door of the Rhetschlag house. Two men dressed as laborers took the trunk out of the wagon and carried it up the steps close to the door. The bell was rung. Soon there was an eye at the peephole. The person thinking that the expressman had made a mistake in the house threw open the door to explain. The trunk was quickly thrust across the threshold and the two expressmen sprang into the hall. Two other detectives that had been hovering near were also admitted. Almost at the first glance I discovered that the young woman tending the door was the one that had called at the secret service office and vaguely hinted of a great counterfeiting scheme. I think the recognition was mutual. She bowed slightly in a half welcoming way as she placed her hand upon the stair rail. An elderly man at this moment

stepped into the hall from a side room. He had probably been taking a nap from which he was suddenly roused. I caught a glimpse of a piece of paper as he swiftly put it in his mouth. Springing forward I seized him by the throat. The young woman came to my assistance. She put her hand to the old man's lips and said: "Spei es aus, vater! Spei es aus, vater!"

He yielded and she handed me a bit of closely folded paper. On it was written: "I will bring the back at nine this evening—Sheldon."

The old man was placed in charge of one of the officers. The young woman now accompanied us upstairs and led us to a door that was locked. The key was turned from the inside. An entrance was demanded, but there was no response. Deliberating a few moments, the officers rushed against the door and burst it open. We found a young man in the room. There was a printing press, a quantity of printer's ink, a long table, a couple of chairs and a stove. But there was not a scrap of paper in sight, nor anything to show that counterfeiting was being carried on. There was plenty of suspicion, but we were unable to find evidence to warrant a conviction. One of the detectives chanced to put his hand on the stove. It was hot. On looking inside we discovered that a considerable amount of paper had been recently burned. A systematic search of the premises was now begun. Every nook and corner of the house was examined. We tore up the carpet and pried up the weak places in the floor. Every piece of furniture and every rag of clothes was searched. The detectives crawled under the roof and on top of it. They looked down the chimneys. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

The old man wouldn't talk. He shut his mouth tightly and shook his head to every question asked, and the young man was dumb as an oyster. While the woman did not appear to be anxious to conceal anything from us, she said she was quite unable to ren-

der any further assistance. We were about to give up in despair and leave the house when one of the detectives, more suspicious and hopeful than any of the others, remarked: "There is only one place left. Let us try that hanging lamp."

Taking it down, we unscrewed the top. Here to our great relief we found several thousand dollars in counterfeit \$10 bills. They were newly printed. The old man now broke down and the woman began to cry. She said she had been working under orders from her father, but knew little of what was going on. She was sure that counterfeit money was being made there, but she did not know what was done with it. She was also aware that her lover was mixed up in the scheme. She was between the devil and the deep sea and was at a loss what course to take, but had finally concluded to become an informer.

I was satisfied I had obtained the bottom facts so far as the woman was concerned and that Sheldon, who was expected there that evening, would bring the back of the counterfeit. The father and brother had been doing the printing. If the old man now told me the truth, they had never been engaged in selling or passing the bogus stuff. They were not trusted with both of the counterfeit \$10 plates at the same time. When the face of the note was finished the plate for printing the back was brought and the face plate taken away. Sheldon was the man that brought the plates and took away the counterfeits. The young woman had assisted in these operations to a certain extent, but she had been doing this under pressure. She had now informed the officers and changed the result.

The door bell was rung promptly at nine o'clock and Sheldon was admitted. When he was confronted with the situation, he wilted and staggered to a seat. His every faculty seemed paralyzed with blank despair. The woman threw her arms about him and pleaded with him to tell the truth. He now became greatly excited and declared in a trembling voice that he would make a clean breast of the whole affair and take what was coming to him. I listened to the recital of his story. It was the counterpart of the others. He hoped for wealth and a life of ease. It was an unhealthy longing, but the opportunity was so plausibly presented to him by the oily-tongued Devoe that he sacrificed his manhood and yielded to the tempter. Once within the hypnotic influence of this great procurer he was compelled to do his bidding. Now that he knew the worst he felt relieved. With a curl of his lip and a sudden elevation of his head his eyes met mine as he gave me his promise to surrender the counterfeit plates and to aid the government by every means within his power.

All classes of confederated criminals fear the squealer more than they do the detectives. In fact, it would be quite impossible to destroy a well-organized gang of counterfeiters without using one man against the other. For this reason I never hesitated while chief of the government secret service to act upon my own judgment. We arrested the counterfeiters without process of law, and used them, to the best possible advantage to the government. The records of the secret service of the treasury department, will, if examined, show that the system of using one counterfeiter against another was successful. When a confederate who has for years been associated with others in crime, is made to confess and assist the government, he is more dreaded by his associates than any other force that can be employed.

Counterfeiting combines the worst features of fraud interwoven with the most cunningly devised modes of escape. The confederate is better booked and more fully equipped to undertake the unearthing of a gang of counterfeiters than the best trained detective.

I mention these facts that the reader may better understand the object I had in view in this case as in most others. Young Rhetschlag, pleased guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary. His father was old and feeble. Upon his promise that he would never again engage in counterfeiting, I paroled him. The young woman had rendered good service and I did not attempt to hold her or to use her as a witness. Sheldon made important disclosures that enabled me to arrest several dangerous counterfeiters. He was weak and easily persuaded, but after using him on the witness stand against his confederates I did not think him dangerous to go at large. The bank note company was only too glad to employ him notwithstanding the fact he had been engaged in counterfeiting. Besides, Miss Rhetschlag, who had been so prominent in assisting in bringing young Sheldon upon the stool of repentance, and putting him in a way to redeem himself, was anxious to marry him. The consummation of this I made as one of the conditions of his release. It might have been a little out of order, but it turned out all right. A wedding soon followed.

I some time afterward received from Mr. Boutwell, the secretary of the treasury, a letter saying that he had been informed that a certain engraving company doing government work, had in its employ a dangerous counterfeiter named Sheldon, and suggested that I attend to this matter at once. In reply to the secretary's letter I gave him a detailed account of the capture and release of Sheldon, together with my reasons for the same. My course met the secretary's approval, in fact I was commended for it. So far as I know Sheldon has since led an honest life. If he has ever violated the pledge he gave me I have not heard of it.

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DOING THE IMPOSSIBLE

Committee Chairman (speaking amid chaos)—"Dear me, it's ten o'clock and Mrs. Smith hasn't sent those table cloths yet. I declare it's enough to drive any one crazy the way people promise things and then don't do them." (To her son, aged twelve, who has been pressed into service under protest.) Tommy, you'll have to go over to Mrs. Smith's and get those table cloths. We positively can't wait to get the tables any longer, for people may begin to come as early as half past eleven. They always do, you know, if you don't expect them and don't want them.

Tommy—Can't I telephone, mother, and ask her if she's got them ready?

Chairman (firmly)—No, Tommy, you can't. I want you to go and get them. Bring them back with you, you understand?

Tommy—Aw, say, mother, why can't I telephone?

Chairman—Because I say you can't. Now hurry up, because we must have those cloths right away.

Tommy (starting for the door)—Say, mother, I'm going to get Harry to go with me. Can I, mother?

Chairman (with decision)—No, you can't. It'll take too long.

Tommy—Aw, mother, why can't I? It won't take a minute to call for him. Please, mother, can't I?

Chairman—No, Tommy. If you say another word I'll have your father whip you when he comes home.

(Tommy disappears muttering.)

Chairman—Now, I wonder where Miss Parks is with the spoons she promised. She almost went down on her knees to promise that she would be here at nine o'clock, and it's half past ten now. I declare, I never will have anything to do with a church luncheon again. Nobody seems to think it makes any difference whether she does what she says she will or not. I'm sure I'm just about distracted with it all. I wonder where Miss Parks can be with those spoons!

Miss Parks (entering hastily)—Oh, Mrs. Burton, I'm so sorry I don't know what to do, but I couldn't get but a dozen of those spoons. I've been bullying everybody I know to try to make them lend me spoons. I'll start out on another trip right away, and I'll surely bring you two dozen this time. Mr. Henlow has some friends who he thinks will lend us some and he's going to take me to see them, so I mustn't wait a minute.

Chairman—That's the last she'll ever think about spoons—I can count on that, at least. That's the worst of having a young bachelor for a rector. I'm sure I'll be glad when Mr. Henlow gets married and the girls begin to think about something else.

(The door opens and a handsomely dressed woman, followed by a maid carrying a parcel, enters.)

Handsomely Dressed Woman—How do you do, Mrs. Burton? Put the things down, Christine, and then hurry home. I've brought the cake I promised you, Mrs. Burton, but the other things weren't ready, so you'll have to send for them later.

Chairman (distractedly)—But haven't a soul to send, Mrs. Porter and I don't know how on earth I'll ever get things ready. Half the things haven't come yet. It's always the way! I'll never have anything to do with a church luncheon again. I always have all the work to do, and then if things go wrong everybody blames me.

Mrs. Porter (soothingly)—Well, of course, when people aren't able to do much financially I always take it for granted that they are glad of the opportunity to do all they can in other ways. I'm really awfully sorry I can't let Christine stay with you and help as I promised, but I have a guest who is coming unexpectedly for luncheon and my other maid is ill and unable to do anything. Christine can come after luncheon and help clear the things away.

Chairman (acidly)—No, I don't. I think trying to get people to do what they say they'll do is the hardest part. If I ever am foolish enough to undertake anything like this again—Mrs. Porter (unperturbed)—Yes, I dare say it is trying, but things always straighten themselves out. The principal thing is not to allow one's self to become excited. Now I must go, but I'll certainly try to send Christine around this afternoon. As for the other things I promised, I'm sure you can find somebody to send for them. You're so resourceful. (Goes out.)

Chairman (wildly)—Oh, I could choke that woman!

(During the next half hour there is a succession of telephone excuses for things not forthcoming and a kaleidoscopic procession of people bringing provisions or explanations for not bringing provisions. At the end of the time the chairman is almost in hysterics. When Tommy enters with a small package she greets him with a shriek.)

Chairman—Tommy, if you didn't bring those table cloths I'm going to die right here and now! Tommy, did you bring those tablecloths?

Tommy—I brought one table cloth. Mrs. Smith says—

(The chairman sinks into a chair and weeps violently for a few minutes. Then she rises like a phoenix from the ashes of her despair, conjures out of infinite space table cloths, spoons, pies, pickles and other necessities of church luncheons, and in some miraculous way achieves the impossible by having everything ready at the appointed hour.)

AT THE BALL



He—Did that old man apologize when he stepped on your train?
She—No. He told me that my gown was entirely too long.

HER IDEA OF STRENUOSITY



Jessie—I had to give Charlie up. He wasn't strenuous enough.
Mama—What do you mean?
Jessie—He'd rather sit at home and hold my hand than take me to the theater and balls, etc.

NOVEL PROTECTOR



When the air becomes full of danger for the humble pedestrian, he will have to wear a mirror in front to protect himself.

A DIFFERENCE.



Hoax—One of his sons is a poor bookbinder.
Joax—And the other is a rich book-maker.



A FEDERAL MILITIA

Plan to Make Citizen Soldiery Part of Regular Army.

Colonel Weaver Would Have Control of National Guard Taken From States—Scheme of Mobilization for War Drawn Up.

Washington.—Should the United States become involved in a foreign war, the country, including the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico, would probably be divided into seventeen military divisions, in which the regular army troops on duty within their limits, together with the national guard of the states comprising the division, would form the backbone of the great army that would have to be recruited to defend the country.

The war department has already carried the plan of combined mobilization of regulars and national guardsmen into effect in the New England states and New York, which makes up the first, second and third divisions in the plan of national mobilization. When the full plan of mobilization is realized it will include every national guard organization in the United States proper, and in Hawaii and Porto Rico, and some day, perhaps, the great national reserve organization that at present exists only on paper.

Of the proposed national reserve, the creation of which has been the dream of army officers for so many years, Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, U. S. A., chief of the division of militia affairs in the war department, in his annual report, after referring to the limitations of uniformity in training the organized militia, as enforced by the special conditions existing in the different states and territories, adds that these limitations need not necessarily lead to the conclusion that it is impossible to provide a satisfactory uniformly trained body of citizen soldiers for the defense of the United States.

Lack of Uniformity.

"If the best conditions found among the organized militia of the states," he says in his report, "could be made uniform throughout the United States, it would be a satisfactory solution of the problem."

"The conclusion is reached, that while a federal citizen soldiery may be expected to be made really satisfactory for field service, a state militia under existing conditions will always vary from very satisfactory to very unsatisfactory."

"The question arises, therefore, as to whether it would be possible to bring into existence such a federal citizen soldiery as here indicated. It is possible that the present organized militia would not approve of such a body of citizen soldiers, and it would be useless to attempt to provide such a force if the organized militia should oppose it."

"A body of federal citizen soldiery, organized by federal law, would have to be organized under the power of congress granted by the constitution to raise and support armies; it would have to be a part of the army of the United States; it could not be any part of the militia authorized by the constitution."

"With these thoughts in mind, with a clear understanding that the proposal is at the present time purely academic, and with a view solely to developing discussion, it is suggested that a body of citizen soldiery, such as that contemplated, might be created as a reserve for the regular army; that congress might provide such a force as a part of the United States army, a reserve branch, to supplement and to combine with the active regular army and the organized militia for national defense in time of emergency."

Part of Regular Army.

"Such a reserve force might well constitute a part of the regular army of the United States; that is, the regular army of the United States might be considered as divided into two branches, an active branch kept constantly mobilized and filled to the limit now authorized by law, and that reserve to be called, say, the national reserves, to consist of a body of citizen soldiery, supplementing the active army, and constituting, in time of peace, a body that would receive trained soldiers, both commissioned and enlisted, from the active regular army on one side and from the organized militia on the other."

"It would serve as a body to receive all who had had military training in the active regular army and organized militia, but who, while wishing to give up active training, would desire to make themselves available for military service in time of national danger; it would keep such in hand, organized for war service, in appropriate military units."

"In case such a force were created, it would lend itself admirably to the mobilization of the national forces in time of war. With the regular army consisting as it does, for war purposes, of 100,000 men, with a force of national reserves of, say, at first, 100,000, throughout the United States, and with a force of 200,000 organized militia, which, it is believed, will eventually be possible, the first line of defense would consist of a mingling of these three. If such a force as here indicated were created, the brigade might consist of one regular army regiment, one national reserve regiment, and one regiment of the organized militia."

The full divisional mobilization under the plan outlined would consist of

three brigades of infantry, each brigade comprising nine regiments; one brigade of field artillery, consisting of two regiments; one regiment of cavalry, one battalion of engineers, one battalion of the signal corps, four ambulance companies, four field hospitals, a field bakery, and a complete wagon train.

The report shows that at the present time there are 119,660 officers and men in the National Guard of the various states, of whom 97,035 are in the infantry arm, 7,256 in the coast artillery, 4,565 in the field artillery, 4,167 in the cavalry, and the rest divided among the engineering, signal and hospital services.

PLUMS FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

Democratic control of the house of representatives has a cash value of more than \$700,000 a year to members of that party. That sum represents the annual pay roll of the house. It has been 16 years since Democrats in the ranks with claims to preferment have had a chance to get any of this money. The last legislative appropriation bill carried an aggregate of \$697,000, exclusive of the salaries of clerks to members, to pay the salaries of the several hundred employees of the house. To this amount should be added a sum in excess of \$10,000 which went for extraordinary service and special employees. All of this with the exception of a few thousand dollars, represented in the pay of half a dozen minority employees, went to the Republicans.

The Democrats are likely to make a clean sweep, with the exception of the six official stenographic reporters of debates, and possibly the chaplaincy and one or two old committee clerks. The reporters get \$5,000 a year, and the chaplain is paid \$1,000. The mail of all the newly elected Democratic members and the old members who were re-elected, is filled with applications for jobs on the house pay roll. If Champ Clark is elected speaker he will have the appointment of a private secretary at \$3,000, and a clerk at \$3,600, another clerk at \$1,600 and a messenger at \$1,200 annual salary.

The important posts to be filled by election of the house are those of clerk of the house, the doorkeeper, the sergeant-at-arms and the postmaster. These officers have the appointment of practically all the subordinate employees, with the exception of the clerks to committees, which places are the personal patronage of the respective chairmen of committees. There are more than 60 of these clerkships to be filled, and it is probable that the only present clerk to retain his position will be James C. Courts, clerk to the committee on appropriations, who has held his place under various administrations of the house.

Ex-Representative Alexander McDowell now holds the choice berth of clerk of the house, which pays \$6,500 a year. Frank B. Lyon of New York is doorkeeper of the house; Henry Casson of Wisconsin is sergeant-at-arms; Joseph C. McElroy is postmaster; William J. Browning of New York is chief clerk, and Herman A. Phillips of Illinois is journal clerk. All of these jobs pay between \$3,500 and \$5,000 a year. They are plums worth picking, for on alternate years the legislative year begins in December and ends March 4.

Some members of the house set a great deal of store by these jobs, and are always seeking, and eager to be allowed to name men on the pay roll. Others find it a great nuisance, and are happy to be able to tell their constituents seeking easy work about the capitol that they have no power to help.

INVESTIGATING POSTOFFICES.

Under the personal direction of Postmaster General Hitchcock, the inspection service of the postoffice department is making a careful investigation into the administrative efficiency of the large postoffices in the country. Ever since Mr. Hitchcock has been in office he has tried to get at certain facts that would enable him to judge of the comparative efficiency of the service in the various important postoffices of the country. To this end he has called for reports from the different postmasters, showing the distances traveled by the different carriers and the number of persons served by each. He has obtained data on the amount of mail handled in various parts of the same city and in comparable sections of different cities.

For some time a number of men have been at work compiling the statistics contained in these reports and deducting from them obvious conclusions relative to the comparative efficiency of the administration of the postoffices in different cities.

Thus far, the department has sent its inspectors only to those postoffices where bad conditions were evident on the face of the reports that have been received. Just as soon as proceedings have been taken to stop the business of some of the get-rich-quick companies a number of inspectors now engaged in fraud investigations will be detailed to different postoffices, the reports from which show a low grade of efficiency. Hitchcock's success in reducing the postal deficit while at the same time increasing the service has encouraged him to make further efforts in this direction. He believes that instead of lopping off appropriations for extension of service and reducing the deficit in this way, the department should work to increase the efficiency of the postal service. Experience has shown that whenever an attempt is made to cut down the service the complaints and investigations that follow result in a larger expenditure than would have been made had the service been continued and improved.

WOMEN FIRST RULERS

MAN MERE INCIDENT IN MISTY AGES OF PAST.

Since Domination of Lord of Creation World Has Steadily Progressed in Baseness and Cruelty, Says Prof. Clark.

Women were the first rulers of the world, and since the domination of man the world had progressed steadily in cruelty and baseness, said Prof. W. E. Clark of the University of Chicago.

That long before the advent of Christianity women reigned and man was merely an incident, the speaker declared, and added that at that time the world was less harsh and more sympathetic.

Prof. Clark pointed out how man gradually, in the course of centuries, shattered the rule of woman through the use of his greater animal powers and after supplanting her as ruler, enslaved her.

He declared that woman's rule began with the origin of the very dawn of civilization itself.

In the first state of primitive man, he said, the relationship between father and child was not known; the right of the mother to her children was undisputed.

He said that the father, having no part in the family, remained a wanderer, leaving the mother in full control. However, infants were helpless and eventually love was born and man admitted to the sacred precincts of civilization and organized society.

"I am not relating these facts for the purpose of censuring man, but to show the result of humanity of a religion that exalts one sex above another. I think we are justified in wondering what would have been the result if Jehovah had been a woman."

"If the feminine principle had dominated the Jewish conception of deity, I do not believe that history would have recorded some of the things I have referred to. If the mother spirit had been given the first place in religion, human life would have been far more highly developed than it is today. I do not believe that there would have been any modern wars of conquest waged against neighboring tribes."

"I do not believe there is any excuse for poverty in the midst of abundant wealth. There is no natural reason for the continuance of extreme poverty in this or in any land. And I am inclined to the opinion that a universal belief in the motherhood of God would have been far more beneficial to the race than has been the belief in the fatherhood of God."—Chicago Correspondent Indianapolis News.

The Hoop Pole Man.

The Maine hoop pole man makes even better wages than his brother, the gum picker. The hoop pole man follows along the wake of the loggers. He barbers the face of the hillside of stuff that no one else wants. He is after the second growth, as the young birch and ash are called which spring up around the rotting stumps of great trees.

The hoop pole man takes a horse with him on his tours. He cuts the poles and the horse hauls them to camp by daylight. Evenings the pole man fashions the hoops with a draw shave, sitting beside a roaring fire and pulling at his black pipe. Sometimes the poles are sold round, but the harvester who trims his own stuff and shaves the hoops receives two or three cents each for the finished product, and that pays.

Felling Trees By Wire.

A German inventor has discovered a way to fell trees by incandescent wires. His invention consists of an ordinary steel wire one millimeter in diameter, with a small attachment worked by a motor. The wire saws rapidly and evenly through the tree trunk, being heated to the burning-point by the friction. During the first trial of the wire-cutter a tree 40 inches thick was cut through in less than six minutes. One of the advantages of this machine is that it cuts a tree close to the ground, or in the ground, through the roots. It produces steam instead of sawdust, and leaves a clean, smooth cut covered by a layer of charred wood so extremely thin as to show through it the recorded age of the tree.

A New One on Him.

A youth from Calhoun county, Illinois, which has nothing but steamboat transportation, came over to Ellsberry, Mo., the other day to catch a Burlington train to St. Louis.

He had never seen a train, and when the Hannibal local came rolling in he stood there gaping, watched it hiss and steam, and finally pulled out.

"I thought you was goin' to St. Louis on that train!" shouted the station agent, thrusting his head through the window.

"I was," answered the youth, "but they didn't put down no gangplank.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Needed Glasses.

"Pardon me, madam, but the way that man across the aisle is staring at you must be very offensive. Do you wish me to interfere?"

"Oh, no, thank you. That's my husband."

"Your husband?"

"Yes. He's very nearsighted, and thinks I'm somebody else."—Exchange.

JUDGE DECIDES LOVE AMOUNTS TO NOTHING

In the opinion of Justice Joseph Aspinall, of the Supreme Court of New York, most women are, more or less, nuisances. If this statement makes you wonder just how grouchy a being the justice is what will the fact that he does not approve of love lead you to believe? That his honor is an all-round crank?



Well, don't you believe it, for a moment. A friendlier, more genial soul never lived than this same Justice Aspinall. He simply has the courage to state his convictions, that's all. And the simple little fact that he isn't married yet proves that some day his mind will be changed for him. That's safe betting.

During the past week Justice Aspinall presided in New York in the case of William J. Mather against his wife. The quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Mather was over the custody of their children, and in handing down a decision the justice remarked:

"We are always hearing of the mother and her troubles, but of the father—nothing, except when he crosses the hill to the poor house. Poor old father, I feel sorry for him at times. I am glad to be able to decide in the father's favor once in a while."

"All things being equal, I always give a woman the benefit of any allowances. Things are hard enough for women, I can tell you. But I cannot help a little natural rejoicing now and then, when a man has a perfectly clear case and justice demands that he gets the decision."

"You see, 'mother' may have all the hard knocks, but she gets all the sympathy, too. Did you ever go to the theater and see a play written around the poor, dear, long-suffering father? Did you ever hear one of these heart-breaking songs sung about the dear old man? Not a bit of it. Mother gets it all."

"When they want to compose a song about father they write: 'Father, dear father, come home with me now, or 'Over the hills to the poor house.' That is the sort of deal they give father."

"You don't believe in love?" he was asked.

"Not I," declared Judge Aspinall stoutly. "Love is nothing but a matter of pink lampshades and caramels and ice cream sodas, anyway. Not the sort of a basis two sensible people want to build their lives on. If a man and a woman wish to get married they should go about it in a common sense way. Choose the man or woman best suited in class, education, temperament, and all that sort of thing, and then go ahead and marry if you care to."

MAN WHO ARRANGED PEACE AT APPOMATTOX

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the civil war, Indian fighter and one of the three federal commissioners who arranged terms of peace at Appomattox at the close of the rebellion, died recently at Natural Bridge, Va. He was a resident of the District of Columbia.



Gen. Merritt was born in New York June 16, 1836, but grew to manhood in Illinois, and received his appointment to the military academy at West Point from that state in 1855. He served throughout the civil war with great distinction, being brevetted in various grades for gallantry in the battles of Gettysburg, Yellow Tavern, Hawe's Shop, Va.; Five Forks, Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va. He also received brevet commissions for gallantry during the campaign ending with the surrender of the confederate army of North Virginia.

In 1876 he was commissioned colonel of the Fifth cavalry and took part in the expedition against the Sioux under Gen. Crook. Later he was appointed chief of cavalry of the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions and finally was placed in command of Forts D. A. Russell and Laramie, Wyo. From 1882 to 1887 he was superintendent of the academy at West Point. In 1895 he was made major general and assigned to command a department, with headquarters in Chicago.

Two years later he was transferred to command of the department of the east and in 1898 was detailed to service in the Philippines as military governor, being commander of the first expedition sent to the islands. In October of the same year, after having gone to Paris for a conference with the peace commission, he married Miss Laura Williams, daughter of Norman Williams of Chicago. His first wife was Caroline Warren of Cincinnati. He was retired from active service June 16, 1900.

Gen. Merritt's remains were laid at rest in the Military Reservation cemetery at West Point, beside the body of his first wife.

April Leads in Easters.

From 1910 to 2000, inclusive, Easter will fall 20 times within March and 71 times in April.

CHINA'S BIG WEALTH

FABULOUS HOARD OF GOLD IN SECRET VAULTS.

Imperial Treasure May Be Used to Provide a Navy for the Empire—Vast Accumulation of Years of Tribute.

It is proposed to select the sons of high Manchu officials attending the Nobles' school at Peking and send them to the naval colleges at Nanking and Tientsin for a preliminary course of study preparatory to a foreign education in the navies of the friendly Powers. It is reported that the Chinese government has already arranged with the British authorities to train the cadets on board British warships and that permission has been granted by the regent to select 100 students at once.

The absence of competent native officers to train the men for the new navy and command the ships is a factor in the scheme occupying the serious attention of the authorities. Students are now being educated in England, France and Germany, and a request has been made to have the number increased. Whether the naval academies of Europe and America will be as freely opened to China as they were to Japan is problematical, for there is a tendency to discontinue such courtesies.

The escape of a Chinese naval pupil on board the French training ship Borda, who decamped to Belgium with papers stolen from an officer's cabin, has served to intensify the dislike of French officers to the admission of foreign cadets to the training ships. There is a revulsion of feeling in France at least to this system, and the officers are complaining that after educating the Japanese they are now expected to teach the Chinese.

The recent incident of a Chinese military student in Japan who acquired the mobilization plans of the regiment and other valuable information, led to the summary dismissal of all Chinese students from the army, says the Journal of the American Asiatic Association. The order, it appears, was subsequently rescinded.

Of course the all important part of the scheme is to raise the funds. And as already pointed out, every cash of revenue entering Peking has a capacious maw open to receive it. The desperate strain of the government to raise funds for the navy program are fully disclosed by the many proposed schemes for this purpose.

But the persistence of the regent and his advisers in carrying through the scheme, in spite of the apparent lack of sufficient resources and his refusal to accept foreign financial assistance suggest another view of the situation which has not been touched.

While the government is poor and in financial straits there remains the great wealth of the imperial family to be reckoned with. Overlooked by the allied troops, who ransacked the palace from end to end, the accumulated treasure of years lies untouched in the secret vaults over which the foreign soldiers lit their camp fires, unconscious of the wealth underneath.

The tribute of years to the Empress Dowager and former sovereigns are here hoarded and available for the country's defense. Native reports are to the effect that an investigation by the chief of the imperial household disclosed the fact that the treasure amounted to 19,000,000 taels of gold and 999,000,000 taels of silver, or roughly speaking some \$1,000,000,000 gold.

This amount of actual treasure is enormous, and it may be greatly exaggerated. But there is every reason to believe that the imperial treasure must be vast, as the tribute from the provinces, gifts from officials and other perquisites of the throne have been rolling into Peking for years. The money has not been expended on any great public improvements or buildings or diverted into any provincial reform scheme, so it is safe to believe that it exists.

Thirty-Six Years a Bellboy.

A tourist arrived at a hotel near the Grand Central station recently, and when the bellboy, in answer to the clerk's call, stepped forward to take the hand baggage to the room assigned to the new arrival the latter looked quizzically at the "boy" and said: "You look enough like the boy who took up things for me here 25 years ago to be his brother." The servant smiled, and said: "You are nearly right, sir, because I'm the man who waited on you then." On further questioning he said: "I was one of the old boys at that time, and pretty soon it'll be 36 years since I've been bellboy in this house."—New York Tribune.

Proceeding With Caution.

"Why do you insist on keeping that political enemy of yours before the public?" asked one statesman. "You are constantly celebrating him."

"I'm not celebrating him," replied the other. "But I want him to be sufficiently noticeable to keep him from coming into some convention as a dark horse and starting life anew."

Endless Entertainment.

"What are you so deeply interested in?"

"It's a serial story about some people who are saving for a steam yacht."

"Good story, is it?"

"Yes; and I expect it will run on for years and years."

WOMAN DIES RATHER THAN GIVE UP IDEALS

A martyr to pride! A victim to her very finest sensibilities! A sacrifice to her highest ideals! Such was Miss Ella Finley, who died the other day in a Philadelphia hospital from the effects of starvation. Sensitive to the finest degree by nature, delicately refined by education and association, revering her art as something too sacred to be



bartered in the markets at the coarse behest of necessity—Ella Finley bravely faced the gaunt old of want and yielded her delicate body to his fangs rather than lower the flag of her ideals by so much as an inch. For her, death from want a thousand times rather than a stain upon the art she loved; a crust of bread and a glass of water to prolong rather than ease the slow torture of starvation—these for her in preference to the plenty and comfort which loving friends gladly would have supplied had they known. Mistaken sentiment? False pride? Perhaps. And yet, somehow, one cannot but lift his hat to the memory of Ella Finley, the woman who held utilitarianism in contempt and who bravely embraced death rather than yield an iota of her sacred ideals.

Daughter of a painter and reared in an atmosphere of art, Ella Finley surrounded herself with all that appealed to her finest sensibilities. Her studio was the refinement of beauty and delicacy. Thirty years ago she consecrated herself to her ideal in art—sculpture and painting. Some of her work won the highest praise of connoisseurs and occasionally she sold a production—but never unless the work had reached the point of perfection at which she aimed. Repeatedly she was urged to paint for the market, to appeal to the tastes of those whose pocketbooks are always open for that which pleases them. But she shook her head. She would not debase her art by making a sacrifice to the tastes of the unartistic. She would let no painting leave her studio which she did not believe would live during the coming ages. Commercialism she spurned. For years she lived in comfort on the \$100 a month allowed her by a wealthy brother in the west, but when he died this income was cut off. Then grim want entered her door. But she showed no sign. Her friends never dreamed that the paleness of her face and frailty of her form were due to hunger—hunger prolonged through the months and the years.

For 30 years she struggled for her ideal. Then a friend found her dying, but smiling. She was sitting before an unfinished picture which she fondly hoped would meet her own fullest approbation. Not a penny was in her possession and the only food in her studio was a crust of bread. She had fasted for She was hurried to a hospital and all that love and skill could do was done to save her life, but in vain. The doctors said she died from starvation.

POOR IRISH LABORER HEIR TO A MILLION

What will he do with his millions? Some men might use a suddenly acquired fortune of such dimensions as so much grease to lubricate an easy descent to perdition. But John H. McClusky says he isn't of that kind. He hasn't a very clear idea of just what a million dollars is, but he is trying to grasp the notion and



meantime he will undertake a search for a sister who he has reason to believe is as poor as he has been all his life.

John McClusky is an Irishman and he was engaged in slicing turnips for a Scotch farmer's cows near Glasgow when a New York lawyer approached and gently broke the news that all John would have to do in the future would be to slice coupons from interest-bearing bonds and blow in the resultant cash. Was John excited? Not a bit of it. He told the lawyer that he couldn't stop to talk until the cows were fed and the rest of the chores done. Afterwards they talked it over. Then John packed his bag and came to New York with the lawyer. There he found that his brother, Jim, whom he hadn't heard from for years, had died and left him his entire fortune of a million dollars, made in the contracting business.

Go back to work as a farm laborer? Not much. After John finds his sister he is going to buy himself a farm in Ireland, hire two or three men and try how it feels to be a boss farmer himself. Perhaps he will get married—a luxury he has so far denied himself. But this is the extreme of extravagance to which he will permit himself to go. John is going to be very sensible and help out a lot of poor fellows who have been good to him and—so far as he figures now—that's all.

Changes in Suez Canal.

Since its opening in 1869 the Suez canal has been completely changed so as its dimensions are concerned.

Building Material

The Very Best
at the
Lowest Prices

Lumber, Shingles, Lath,
Sash, Doors and Blinds.

High Grade Mill Work

Veeneered Doors and Interior Finish.

Travis Carter Co.

Phone Us

Your orders
for Spring delivery
for
California privet

Seymour Greenhouses
Phone 58

George F. Kamman

Licensed
Optician

EYES TESTED FREE

With T. M. JACKSON, 104
West Second Street

Seymour Drug Store

Announces A Full Line of
Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Toilet Articles and Perfumes
ALL NEW AND FRESH

W. B. Hopkins, Prop.

Registered Pharmacist by Examination
NO. 10 ST. LOUIS AVE.

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

Piano Teacher,
Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Call the Cab

When you want to go to the depot
or about town. Prompt Service.

Henry F. Cordes
Phone 651. 107 E. Second St.

H. LETT, M. D. C.

Veterinary Surgeon
111 W. Third St., SEYMOUR.
Phones—New 643 and 644, Old 97 and 80.

KINDIG BROS.**ARCHITECTS**

AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Home Office W. 7th St.
Phone No. 672. SEYMOUR, IND.

JACOB SPEAR JOHN HAGEL

Carpenters-Contractors
BUILDING and REPAIRING
New work—hard wood floors a specialty
SPEAR & HAGEL
630 N. Chestnut St., Seymour, Ind.

U. G. Miller

Dealer in All Kinds of
Coal, Lime, Cement, Etc.
Office and Coal Yards Corner Tipton St.
and Jeffersonville Ave.

W. H. BURKLEY

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
and LOANS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

BAGGAGE TRANSFER.

Call 'Phone 468 for transfer of
baggage or light hauling in all parts
of the city. Residence' phone 612-R.

SAMUEL S. WIBLE.
Successor to A. T. Foster.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH HARRY J. MARTIN
Editors and Publishers.

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana, Post-
office as Second-class Matter.

DAILY
One Year \$5.00
Six Months 2.50
Three Months 1.25
One Month .45
One Week .10

WEEKLY
One Year in Advance \$1.00

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1911.

THE NEW SENATOR.

The election of John Worth Kern to the senate of the United States brings to a close a most interesting chapter in the history of democratic politics in Indiana. The new senator has had a long and varied experience in the political arena, but like the gladiators of old has persistently fought the enemy until at last he has been honored by the ruling monarchs of Indiana democracy.

Senator Kern began running for public office shortly after he became engaged in the practice of law, and for years his name was upon the democratic ticket when that party knew that the chances for election were by large odds against them. But Mr. Kern never murmured an objection, but kept on making money by his profession in order to defray the expenses of his many campaigns. In 1909, however, the political tide was changed and to Mr. Kern's party was left the election of United States senator. This distinguished gentleman, fresh from the defeat for vice president of the United States, was in the course of events designated as the one upon whom the honor should fall. But in that memorable caucus after several ballots it was voted to elect the Hon. Benj. Shively. Then came the famous charges.

But Mr. Kern has made a long hard fight for his party, and there is, perhaps, no one in the party so far as services are concerned who has a better claim upon this honor than the successful candidate. But as a senator it is not expected that he will make vigorous fights for great reforms as his predecessor, Albert J. Beveridge, has done. Mr. Kern will vote with his party upon political questions, for he is strictly a party man. For a number of years he has represented large corporations and has been a friend of several "big interests" in this state. Now that he is in Washington it is not likely that his attitude will change regarding questions affecting these corporations. However, he has an opportunity to show what he can do in public life, and his record will be watched and compared to that of the senator who he succeeds.

In the spring the official at Washington will place at work upon the streets all persons who are fined and do not have the money to pay the fine and costs. As in this city such offenders have been sent to the county jail, where they are allowed one dollar upon the fine for each day in jail. There are many habitual lawbreakers who do not feel the disgrace of a jail sentence and would rather stay there than work. If some plan could be adopted here whereby the law breakers could be put to work there would probably be a fewer number of men so anxious to receive jail sentences.

The B. & O. wrecking crew was called to North Vernon this morning. Several cars were derailed there yesterday while switching.

**BLOOD TROUBLES
CONSTITUTIONAL INFECTION**

Constitutional Blood Poison is the most insidious of all diseases. It begins in an insignificant manner, usually the appearance of a tiny sore being the only outward evidence of its presence. But down in the blood the treacherous infection is at work, and in a short time its chain of symptoms begin to crop out. The mouth and throat ulcerate, skin eruptions break out, sores and ulcers appear on the body, the glands in the groin swell, and sometimes the hair comes out. Mineral medicines cannot cure Constitutional Blood Poison; they only shut the disease up in the system to smoulder and await an opportunity of breaking out afresh. The only possible way to cure the disease is to REMOVE the germs from the blood. S. S. S. goes into the blood, and while removing the infection makes the blood pure, fresh and healthy. This

SSS

causes a general upbuilding of the entire system, and when S. S. S. has made a cure there is no return of the hideous symptoms. S. S. S. is made entirely of vegetable matter, containing not the least particle of mineral in any form. It is a perfectly safe medicine and a certain cure for blood poison. We have a Home treatment book which we will be glad to send free to all who write and request it, also any medical advice without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**KERN ELECTED
BY PARTY VOTE**

Indiana Assembly So Declares In
Joint Session Today.

IT WAS KERN 90; BEVERIDGE 60

In Acknowledging the High Honor Which Has Come to Him John Worth Kern, United States Senator-Elect From Indiana, Made a Brief Address to the Assembly, Which Was Received With Enthusiasm.

Indianapolis, Jan. 18.—The senate and the house of representatives of the Indiana general assembly, in joint session today at noon, canvassed the vote cast yesterday in the respective houses for John W. Kern and Albert J. Beveridge, candidates for United States senator, and declared John W. Kern elected, he having received 30 votes in the senate and 60 in the house, a total of 90, while Beveridge had received 20 in the senate and 40 in the house, a total of 60, a strictly party vote in both cases.

Mr. Kern was present and acknowledged the high honor in a brief address to the assembly, which was enthusiastically applauded. There were present in the chamber representatives of political life from all parts of the state, and Mr. Kern was warmly congratulated on all sides.

The Doings of the Assembly.

Senator Stotsenburg's joint resolution providing for the ratification of the proposed sixteenth amendment to the federal constitution, giving congress the power to levy an income tax, passed the senate on third reading by a vote of 48 to 1. Senator Halleck of Rensselaer is in a position to affirm that there were "forty-eight contrary 'cusses' in the senate," inasmuch as Halleck cast the only vote against ratifying the amendment.

No objection was made by Halleck on the floor, but it is known that he is hostile to the amendment, believing that it might interfere with the right of this state to pass an income tax statute, a method Halleck believes preferable to a national action in the matter.

A bill by Senator Stotsenburg providing that all prisoners now at the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville, who are serving life sentences, shall be transferred to the Indiana state prison at Michigan City, and all prisoners hereafter sentenced for life shall be sent to the state prison, was passed without a negative vote. At the time the present prison and reformatory system was established, such was the intention, and it was provided that in convictions for murder in the first and second degrees, and for treason, the prisoners should be incarcerated in the state prison. These were the offenses carrying with them life imprisonment. Since that time, however, the legislature has imposed life sentences for three other crimes. The number of prisoners now at Jeffersonville serving life sentences is three.

Senator Curtis's bill providing that "struck" jurors shall receive \$3 a day, was amended by the committee on judiciary A, so as to provide for \$2 a day. In its amended form it was reported favorably. "Struck" jurors at present receive \$1.25 a day, and petit jurors \$2. The measure in its amended form, if passed, would put "struck" jurors on the basis with the ordinary petit jurors. Senator Lamont's bill prohibiting hypnotism or mesmerism in public places, and Senator Greenwell's cold storage bill were reported favorably by the committee on public health.

The State Debt Bill.

The bill recommended by Governor Marshall providing for a tax levy to take care of \$800,000 of state debt in 1912 and 1913, and introduced by Representative Cravens, was made the special order of business before the committee of the whole at 11 a. m., tomorrow.

Representative McGinnis has introduced in the house a bill to undo what was done by both the Democrats and the Republicans in the session of 1909 in their haste to pass over the veto of Governor Hanly the act which now gives the county clerks of the state a number of nice fat fees in addition to their salaries. If the McGinnis bill passes it will take from the clerks all fees they now receive and return them to the county treasury, where they were before the action of 1909.

Th original act was passed by both houses in 1907, but was vetoed too late for a return on the veto before the general assembly adjourned. It was reported back shortly after the beginning of the session in 1909, and passed in both the house, which was Democratic, and the senate, which was Republican, with a whoop and a hurrah.

McGinnis, however, spoke and voted against the bill. After its passage by both the house and the senate he introduced a bill to repeal it, and his bill passed the house on a vote that was nearly partisan. When the measure reached the senate, however, it failed of passage, and the vetoed act stood.

The act of 1909 was virtually a re-enactment of the fee act of 1895, with the exception that on the end was tacked the following proviso:

"That all court allowances and all fees which by the provisions of this section are made payable out of the county treasury, shall be the property of and belong to the clerk."

**A Kidney Cure
You Can Bank On**

Prove the Treatment Before You Pay
For It. Your Druggist Has a Free
Sample Package For You.

Kidney diseases justly produce intense fear in the hearts of those afflicted with it, for unless treated promptly by the right method they usually end fatally. Every sufferer from kidney or bladder trouble may thank science for the new treatment, Dr. Derby's Kidney Pills.



Dr. Derby's Kidney Pills are remarkable. They straighten up lame backs every time and right off. Every man and woman can prove it without cost. No matter how badly or despondent you feel about your case, if you have back pains, bladder pains, Bright's disease, diabetes, or rheumatism in any form, do not worry an instant longer. Go to your druggist and get a package of Dr. Derby's Kidney Pills—50 pills—ten days' treatment—25 cents, or direct from Derby Medicine Co., Eaton Rapids, Mich. If you want to prove first that all these statements are true, tell your druggist to give you a free sample package. Try them and be convinced.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at Seymour, Indiana and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to dead letter office.

Ladies

Mrs. Maudie Himmel.
Miss Elizabeth James.
Mrs. Laura Miller.
Mrs. Era Warker.

Men

Mr. P. O. Brown.
Thos. J. Reid.
Mr. Fred Spaulding.
Mr. Lenrey Write.

January 16, 1911.

EDWARD A. REMY, P. M.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Fifty Years Ago Today.
Jan. 18.**

The Virginia assembly made an appropriation for military defense. Reports of the senate committee of thirteen and the house committee of thirty-three on the perpetuity of the Union were presented in congress, but no settlement was reached. A third ineffectual demand by Alabama and Florida for the surrender of Fort Pickens was made.

An abolition convention was silenced by a mob at Rome, N. Y.

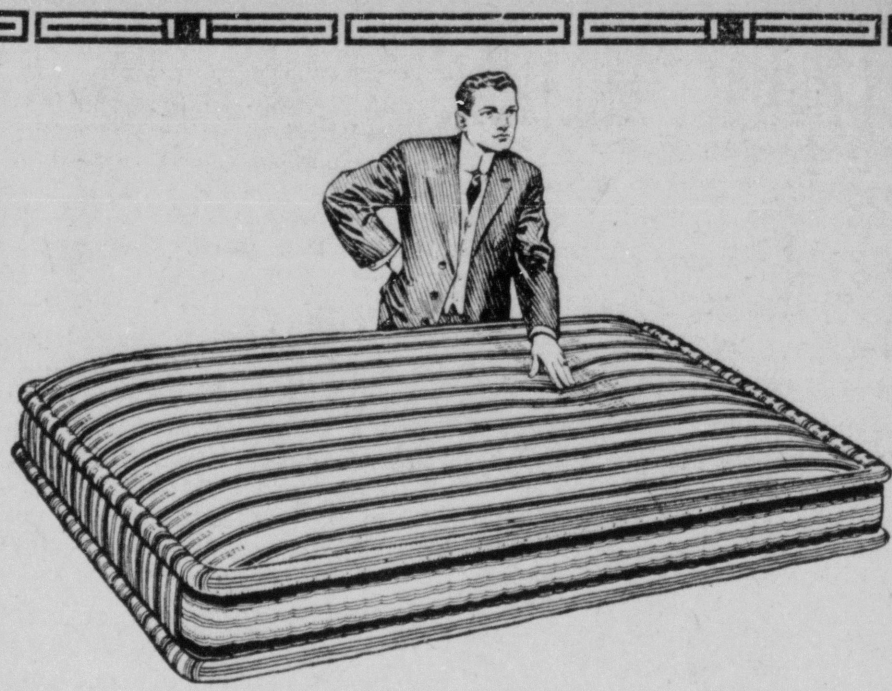
**Thousands Have Kidney
Trouble and Never Suspect It.****How To Find Out.**

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a brick dust sediment, or settling, stringy or milky appearance often indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back are also symptoms that tell you the kidneys and bladder are out of order and need attention.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills almost every wish in correcting rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. Corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest because of its remarkable health restoring properties. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Mention this paper and remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

**Sealy Triple Guarantee**

First We guarantee the Sealy to be made entirely of pure, new, long-fibre cotton, without linters, or mill waste. (Do not buy any mattress sold as cotton without such a guarantee.)

Second We guarantee the Sealy for 20 years against becoming uneven or lumpy.

Third We guarantee that after 60 nights trial you will pronounce the Sealy the most comfortable mattress that you have ever used, or your money back.

Will be very to have you call and inspect sample.

F. J. VOSS, Agent

BIG BARGAINS

While They Last Snap Up Your Share.

1 lot Misses and Childrens' Union Suits, 25 cent kind, 15c.

Ladies' 25c Underwear 19c.

Men's 50c Underwear 39c.

1 lot Dress Gingham, former price 10c per yard, now 6½c.

1 lot Corduroy pants less than cost.

1 lot Men's 50 cent Dress Shirts 39c.

Many other articles of good quality at equally low prices.

Full line of dry goods and groceries.

W. H. REYNOLDS'

BIG DOUBLE STORE

21 AND 23 SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET

Save from 20 to 25 per cent. by trading at
The COUNTRY STORE where
prices are always right

24½ pound sack Best Patent flour for	60c
Best Granulated sugar per pound	5c
Crisp Crackers, 2 pounds for	15c
Pure Lard per pound	12½c
New Crop Rolled Oats, 3 pounds for	10c
Dried Peaches, per pound	10c
Lenox Soap, 3 bars for	10c
1 gallon Best Syrup Molasses for	28c
½ gallon Best Syrup Molasses for	15c
3 Boxes Search Light Matches, Double Dip, for	10c
Best Cream Cheese, per pound	19c
Best Work Shirts made, for	35c each
Lye Hominy, per can	5c
25c Roller Wash Board and 3 bars Lenox Soap, all for	25c
25c Glass Lamp Burner, No. 1 size only, each	10c
1 gallon bucket Melwood Orleans Molasses, for	30c
Good Eating Apples, per peck	35c
Choice of our souvenir Postal Cards, 2 for	1c

RAY R. KEACH

East Second Street, First Door West of Interurban Station Seymour, Ind.

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS

A Word About Overcoats

THE unusual demand for Overcoats during the Fall season enabled us to close out almost our entire line by January 1st, and we were compelled to buy more, and have

Just Purchased

AT ABOUT HALF PRICE, 44 very desirable coats, and we can sell them at

\$8.50, \$10.00 and \$12.00.

They are special values.

THE HUB

SCHOOL AGAIN

Tablets, Pencils, Pens
and Other Supplies at

T. R. CARTER'S

Classified Advertisements.

LOST—Four keys on ring. Return here and receive reward. j21d

POSITIONS WANTED.—Perhaps you can't secure just the kind of employment in this city you desire. A "Position Wanted" ad in this paper and 99 other daily papers in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio will get what you want. \$2.50 per line each insertion. Austill Advertising Syndicate, Elwood, Indiana. Write for list of papers. eowtf

WANTED—Ad solicitor. Review Alliance, Ohio.

WANTED—Girl at the New Lynn. dtf

FOR SALE OR RENT—Brick building, 25x75 on S. Chestnut, suitable for Blacksmith. Call on W. G. Geile. j20d

FOR SALE—Walnut Washstand and dresser. Something fine. Southeast corner of Vine and Myers streets. j18d

FOR RENT—Business room. Inquire K. D. Mann. j20d

FOR RENT—Modern Flat. Inquire here. j20d

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robt. Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	Max.	Min.
January 19, 1911	32	11

The last day your money saving on Shoes will be Jan. 21st. P. Colobuono. j21d

Weather Indications.

Generally fair tonight and Thursday. Slightly warmer tonight in central portion.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Keep your time piece right during 1911. Our specialty is caring for watches. If they do not run correctly bring them here. J. G. LAUPUS, The Jeweler. Examiner of watches for B. & O. R. R.

PERSONAL.

L. E. Ebner was in Martinsville today.

Mrs. J. L. Starr of Sparksville, was here today.

Prosecutor Hays was here from Scottsburg today.

George Breitfield was in Medora on business today.

Will Hustedt went to Indianapolis on business this morning.

Harry M. Miller transacted business at Brownstown today.

W. H. Reynolds was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

Isaac Persinger of Brownstown, was here Tuesday evening.

Sam Rittenhouse went to Indianapolis this morning on business.

Dr. A. May, of Crothersville, was in the city this morning on business.

Judge Joseph H. Shea made a business trip to Indianapolis this morning.

Judge Oscar H. Montgomery went to Brownstown on business this morning.

Miss Ella Wright of Tunnelton, went to Indianapolis today to attend the music school.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Edwards, who were married at Louisville last week, returned home today.

J. C. Trembley of Columbus, was here a short time this morning on his way to Brownstown.

A. Strauss, of Terre Haute, returned home this morning after a short business trip here.

Miss Alta Smith who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Clark Charles, has returned to Freetown.

Mrs. John Alberring has returned from Columbus where she was the guest of Mrs. Fred Volland and family.

Mrs. Kate Sullivan returned to Indianapolis today after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Reinbold at Brownstown.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Chaille of Boone county, returned home this morning after a short visit with friends in this city.

Miss Amelia Doddridge, of Jeffersonville, who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Asbury for several days, has returned home.

CURING CATARRH

Accept Our Advice and Try This Remedy at Our Risk.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane. The mucous membrane is one may say, the interior lining of the body. Catarrh therefore may exist in any part of the system.

When the catarrhal poison attacks the mucous membrane, inflammation and congestion are produced and nature fails to throw off the accumulated poisons. The organ which has been afflicted ceases to perform its proper function as nature intended it should. The result is, complication upon complication, which may lead to other even more serious afflictions.

We honestly believe Rexall Muc-Tone will do wonders toward overcoming catarrh. It is made from the prescription of an eminent physician who made a long study of catarrh, and his great success with this remedy was an enviable one.

We want you if you are a sufferer from catarrh in any form, to give Rexall Muc-Tone a thorough trial. Use it with regularity and persistence for a reasonable time, then if you are not satisfied, come back and tell us, and without question or formality we will hand back to you every cent you paid us. This is certainly the fairest offer that any one could make and should attest our sincerity of purpose. It comes in two sizes, prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain it only at—Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.—The Rexall Store.

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. M. F. Bottorff is resting some easier today.

Miss Goldie Hill, who was quite ill at the city hospital for several days, is improved.

Miss Ida Lunte, of West McDonald street, who has been seriously ill for three weeks, is improving slowly.

Engineer Abe White of the B. & O., has returned to duty. Ten days ago he was injured by falling from his engine in the local yards.

Today seemed to be an "off day" for several of the passenger trains coming into the city. The north bound passenger on the Pennsylvania lines came in several minutes late and was delayed some time on account of a hot boxing. Soon after this train pulled out the west bound accommodation on the B. & O., which was also late was delayed here while the engine men made some repairs on the engine. No. 4 the eastbound train on the B. & O. was over two hours late.

YOU CAN'T RESIST OUR PRICES

\$3.35 Rocker in chase leather, our price	\$2.95
\$14.00 Couch in chase leather, our price	\$10.50
\$25.00 Kitchen Cabinet, (see our window) our price	\$22.75
\$30.00 Range, guaranteed, our price	\$25.00
\$9.00 Dresser, all oak, our price	\$7.75
\$6.50 Chiffoner, all oak, our price	\$5.00
\$30.00 Bed Room Suit, quartered oak, our price	\$25.00
\$2.50 Iron Bed, full size, 4-6, our price	\$1.75
\$7.00 Cotton Mattresses, our price	\$5.75
\$8.00 Dining Table, our price	\$6.50
\$6.00 Mirror, 18-70, our price	\$4.75
\$18.00 Library Table, our price	\$15.75
\$19.00 Folding Bed, our price	\$16.75
\$5.50 Collapsible Gocart, our price	\$4.75
\$30.00 Davenport, our price	\$25.00
\$15.00 Birds Eye Maple Dressing Table	\$12.95
\$12.50 Princess Dresser, quartered oak	\$10.95
\$25.00 China Closets, our price	\$22.00

20 patterns of Linoleum in stock (cut prices.) We will save you money. Once a customer, always. If you intend to pay, your credit is good.

LUMPKIN & SON

124 South Chestnut St.

UNDERTAKERS

New Funeral Car. Everything modern. Lady attendant. Phone 697. Residence 252.

RULES GIVEN FOR THE ENUMERATION

(Continued from First Page.)

Colemeyer, Travis Trumbo, Louis Becker, Peter Augustine, Ewing Shields, John A. Ross, Rev. G. M. Shotts, Clark Davis, M. A. Barick, Frank Bush, Fred Abel, Frank Voss S. L. Crowe, D. H. Lucas, Joe Hirtzell and David Foist.

Second Ward: West of Pennsylvania railroad and north of B. & O. S. W. Dr. J. H. Carter, J. H. Eadaly, W. H. Reynolds, C. E. T. Dobbins, Peter Platter, N. Kaufman, W. C. Bevins, J. P. Grime, H. C. Johnson, J. H. Andrews, E. A. Remy, C. S. Mercer, J. H. Conner, Dr. H. R. Kyte, Albert Charles, Ben Simon, J. M. Hamer, N. M. Carlson, Wilbur Burdick, V. N. Fetting, J. H. Boake, W. F. Peter, Jr., Allen Swope, W. P. Masters, Geo. Nieman, Dr. Prall, Leroy Miller, Robert Blair, Fred Speaker and Charles H. Resiner.

Third Ward: East of Pennsylvania Railroad and South of Second street, C. W. Burkart, J. Newt Gibson, John Cuddahee, Ed Fox, Peter Keskler, Charles Ewing, Henry Wooley, Arthur Jerrell, Peter Nichter, Charles Roemel, F. Buhner, Will Laupus, M. Jerrell, A. P. Williams, James DeGolyer, Michael Riehl, Will Hopple, Peter Forway, Ben McCann, Geo. Niehaus and Ed McDonald.

Fourth Ward: West of Pennsylvania Railroad, between B. & O. and Brown street, Ed Kidd, J. V. Dehler, Don Hoover, W. L. Johnson, John Staudt, W. E. Hoadley, C. E. Abel, Chris Ahlbrand, Will Hoeferkamp, Chas. Sauer, M. Huber, Albert Ahlbrand, Eugene Ireland, Norval Mitchell, Gottlieb Taskey, John Morton, Pryd Dobbins, Wm. Woods and W. G. Geile.

Fifth Ward: West of Pennsylvania Railroad and south of Brown street, John Hauenschild, Chas. Bush, Henry

Rinne, Erbin Hoffmeire, Chas Steinwedel, J. B. Keith, Perry Collins, Henry Taskey, Dr. G. H. Kamman, John Keegler, F. H. Heideman, Chas. Hunterman, Geo. Ernest, John Fleeharty, Frank Brethauer, Woolen Mill, Ahlbrand Carriage Company and Geo. Marquette, John Langhorst, Charles Stewart, Geo. Tellman, John Willman, A. V. Lawell, James Gasaway, Guy Pruitt, W. R. Day, Walter Lewis, George Hauenschild, Geo. Krete, Jr., Wm. Aufenberg, Thos. Whitson, Louis Aufenberg, Charles H. Abell, Geo. Goens, Sherman Day.

Notice.

The Bible Study class of the M. E. Epworth League will have its regular meeting before prayer meeting this evening, beginning promptly at seven o'clock. Come and bring some one with you.

A friend of the high school has presented the new school building with an elegant piece of statuary which has been placed in the corridor.

See bills on my genuine money saving sale. P. Colobuono. j21d

FORD ACQUITTED

Jury After Hours of Deliberation Returned Verdict of Not Guilty.

Bloomington Ind., Jan. 16.—With tears streaming down his face, James Edward Ford passed in front of the jury box and shook the hand of each of the jurymen, following his acquittal for the killing of Joel and Frank McCoy at Unionville Thanksgiving day, 1907.

Ford's freedom came in the third trial of the sensational case, the present jury having deliberated nineteen hours before reaching a verdict. At the first trial the vote was nine to three for conviction, and at the second it was eight to four for conviction.



HANDLING A SHOVEL

isn't a very pleasant occupation, but if you buy our coal you won't have so do much of it. Because there's no slate or dirt in our coal to cause useless labor and to make the coal bill bigger. Suppose we send you a ton or so to judge by.

Raymond City Coal per ton \$4.00

Ebner Ice and Cold Storage Co.
Phone No. 4.



STOPPING WORK

on a job because the materials are not up to specification—that is an unfortunate necessity in cases where materials have been bought unwisely. Why not buy of us, and so be sure that everything is right? We sell only good materials. We sell at right prices. It will pay you to come to us.

SEYMOUR PLANING MILL CO.
419 S. Chestnut St.

DR. G. W. FARVER,

Practice Limited to

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Room 2 Andrews-Schwenk Block,
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Office Hours: 8-12 a. m., 1-5, 7-8 p. m.

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THOMAS

CLOTHING

GOVERNESS
AND GUEST

By JULIA R. WELLS

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The Mortons secured a governess for their children as the crowning achievement of the influx of gold that was pouring into their coffers. When Mrs. Morton engaged a lady's maid and Mrs. Morton procured for himself a valet they thought, with a butler and footman and maid servants galore, that their adjuncts were complete. But, as they progressed further into the charmed circle of society, they discovered their mistake, and the two daughters of the house soon acquired sufficient knowledge of the habits of their little world to demand release from the ministrations of nurse-maids and to request the substitution of a governess.

Mrs. Morton was somewhat at a loss to supply this lack of her household, though she readily perceived that it was a lack. However, the wants of the very rich are not long left ungratified, and when the time arrived for the annual migration to Newport, she was justified in the complacency with which she viewed the present complete and correct establishment over which she reigned.

There were still some lingering doubts in her mind as to Miss Challoner's status in the household. She was paid a salary, yet she could not be regarded as a servant. It was of course impossible to consider her an equal. So she had breakfast and luncheon with the family and ate a simple meal at six o'clock with her two charges, all traces of which were obliterated before Mr. and Mrs. Morton dined in state, two hours later.

Miss Challoner would have gone to bed hungry but for the butler's thoughtfulness. He prepared a tray of sandwiches and a glass of wine and carried it himself to Miss Challoner's room every evening. The



graciousness of her acceptance of this service, the kindness with which she inquired about his duties, or his family, were fully rehearsed in the servants' quarters afterward.

"It's only the money that's keeping her from being a lady herself," said the cook.

"It's much you know of ladies if you think that riches has anything to do with the making of gentry," was the reproof the butler administered. He had once been in the service of a poor Irish lord, and his opinion of his present employers would probably have been brought about his dismissal had it been made manifest. They wasted no words with their hirelings. They confined their intercourse with servants to the necessary giving of orders in a tone that somewhat approached the "Unhand me villain," of the heroine of melodrama.

With Miss Challoner they were dignified, but not familiar, except in thoughtless moments when the veneer dropped off. Then they recalled themselves with a sense of misbehavior that was the cause of many an inward smile to their governess.

She was beginning to find her position well high intolerable. She was alone many hours of each day; the children were too young to be companionable, and she lived through the dreary hours with a fretting of spirit that threatened to crush her youth and health. She had entered into her new role without dreaming of the petty indignities to which she would be subjected. She soon learned to avoid the guests who came and went, for they, too, belonged to the newly rich, and after first mistaking the distinguished looking governess for some member of the family they rectified the blunder by ignoring, or patronizing, her.

Miss Challoner checked off the days on her calendar and prayed that the return to New York might not be delayed beyond the original date. There, she had a few old friends who gladly claimed her leisure hours, who petted her and made much of her.

August arrived and found her still at her post, rebellious in spirit, but outwardly calm.

As she entered the breakfast room one morning, she became aware of an excitement in the usually rather heavy atmosphere. One of the children forgot the morning salutation

in her keenness to impart the interesting news.

"Miss Challoner," she cried, "we are going to have a real baron visit us."

"Are you, Kitty?" said the amused Miss Challoner, thinking of the barons and sons of barons, all barons themselves, that she had known in the happy years she had spent in Germany.

"But aren't you excited, Miss Challoner?" urged Marion.

Mr. Morton frowned at his daughter. "You speak German, do you not, Miss Challoner?" he interposed.

"Yes," answered the governess, "you know I was in school in Germany for several years."

"Did you have a governess, like us?" asked Kitty.

"Be still, Kitty," said her father.

"But, didn't you?" asked Marion.

"No, never," replied Miss Challoner conscious that the statement would cause her to lose caste in the Mortons' estimation, and wholly indifferent.

"We are going to have a young German gentleman with us for a few days. He speaks English, but no doubt he will be glad to hear his own language again," said Mr. Morton.

"I shall be glad to offer him the opportunity," said the governess, thinking that she would be willing to talk to anyone for the sake of hearing the tongue she loved so well.

During the day there was an unusual stir and bustle in the house, and the lonely governess decided that the baron was to be received with much pomp and circumstance. The six o'clock supper was served somewhat hastily, and Jenkins apologized for this and the fact that he could not be in attendance himself, though Miss Challoner well knew that it was a duty he had assumed and which he could have relegated to one of the footmen.

After she had retired to her room she heard the guest arrive and the effusive greeting he received and his cordial thanks, expressed in the crisp English the German acquired. The voice had a familiar note and recalled the days when she had believed happiness to be her heritage.

"I am growing fanciful," she thought. "All Germans speak English in the same way," and she turned her attention resolutely to her book.

Descending the stairs the next morning, she saw that the family had already congregated in the hall and was passing into the breakfast room. But their guest had caught sight of the governess and stood motionless at the foot of the stairs. Miss Challoner did not glance at him until she reached the last step, and then she raised her eyes to see why her progress was barred.

"Herr von Lutzen," she exclaimed, turning white.

"Miss Challoner, ah, have I found you at last," cried the baron, in a rapturous voice. He seized her hands and lifted first one and then the other to his lips, while the assembled Mortons stood transfixed with astonishment.

"It is very good to see you again, baron," said Miss Challoner, then, turning toward the amazed family she said quietly, "Breakfast is waiting for us. Afterward, you will tell me about Minna and all the dear friends?"

Herr von Lutzen turned toward his hostess. "Is it not wonderful," he said, "to find this gracious young lady under your roof? Ach, we have tried so hard to find her, my sister and I, but no one would tell us, and she would not write." He turned to Miss Challoner. "Minna has so grieved for you, and the second baby—"

"Is there a second?" asked Miss Challoner, eagerly.

"Named for you, ach, yes, and no way to tell you."

"And Johann permitted Minna to name her baby for me?" the governess said, happily.

"But yes, he was always so pleased with your friendship for his Minna."

After the meal was over Miss Challoner withdrew with her charges, saying that she would see Herr von Lutzen again.

"I do not understand," said Herr von Lutzen, turning to Mrs. Morton. "Miss Challoner, she teaches your children?" he inquired.

"Yes, baron, she is their governess," answered his hostess.

"But again I do not understand. It is not of necessity?"

"I really do not know, baron, but I have no reason to think otherwise," replied the surprised Mrs. Morton.

"Then that explains everything," exclaimed Herr von Lutzen, joyously; "that is why she disappeared. Gracious lady, I must see her—forgive me, will you not? You see, you understand? I loved her so dearly, and then she vanished."

It would never have occurred to Mrs. Morton to deny anything to a baron, so she led the way to the schoolroom, and then withdrew with the children.

"Margaret," said the impetuous lover, rushing toward her and seizing her hands, "It was the money, the wretched money, was it not, you had not ceased to care? Don't tell me you ran away because the love had fled."

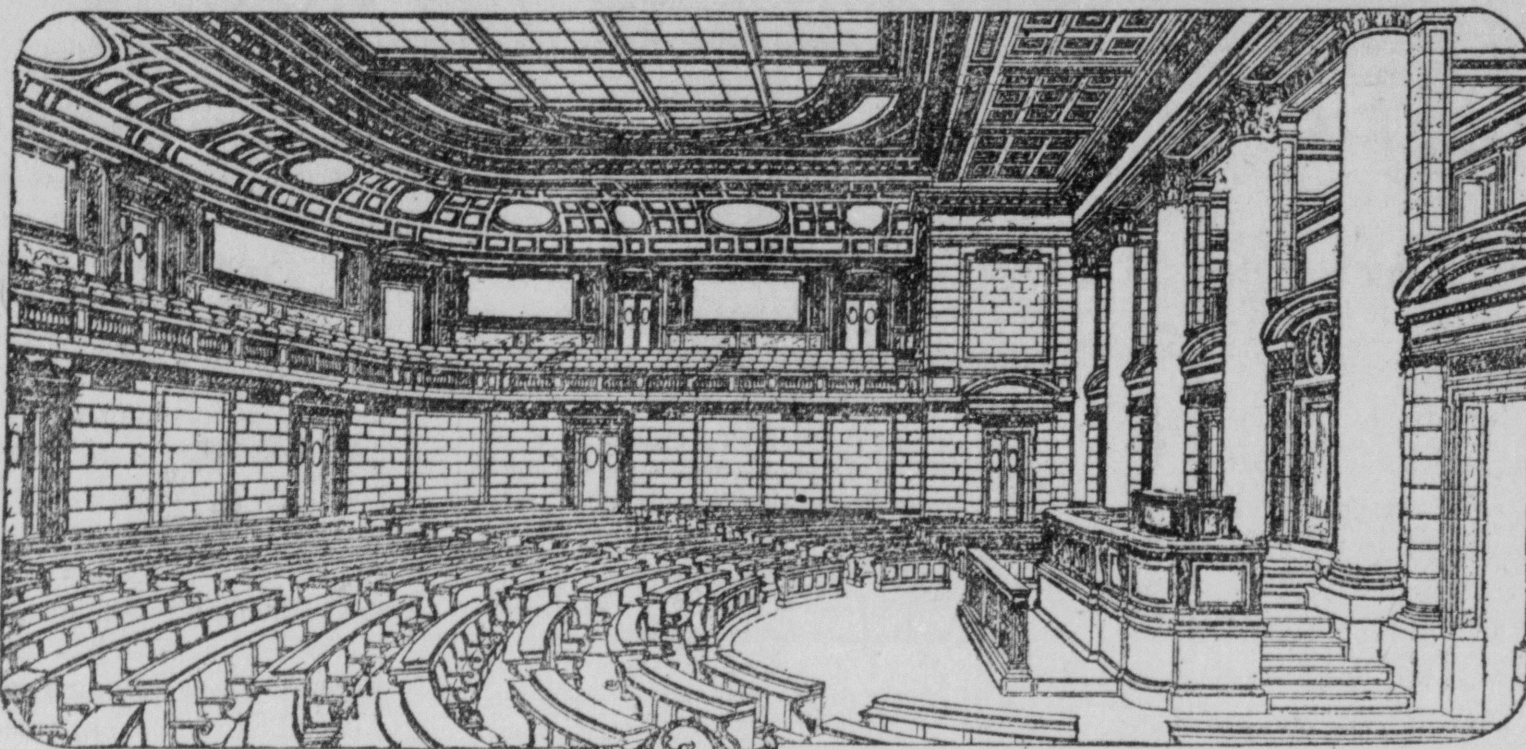
Miss Challoner shook her head. "I couldn't stay; all our money was gone. I could not come to you without a dowry."

"You can come to me without anything but love, if you care for me, that is all I ask," and he looked anxiously in her eyes.

"Fritz," she said softly, "do you really want to marry a poor American girl?"

"I want to marry you," said the baron, and clasped Mrs. Morton's governess in his arms.

PLAN FOR RESEATING LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS



PROPOSED NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.—Plans for reducing by over one-third the size of the hall in which the national house of representatives sits, and yet increasing the number of seats for members have just been completed. They will be brought to the official attention of the members of the house within a short time, with the expectation that they will be approved and that the work of alteration will be carried on in the eight months intervening between the adjournment of the present session and the convening of the house of the Sixty-second congress. The present hall of the house is 139 feet long by 93 feet wide. Under the new plans it will be only 80 feet long and 61 feet wide. In the present hall there are individual chairs and desks for each member; in the proposed hall there will be rows of chairs as in the big theaters, with a shelf in front upon which one who is speaking can put his notes and other books and papers. Agitation for a reduction in the size of the hall of the house has been continuous for several years. Many members have felt that they would like to be heard all over the chamber without shouting or without having lung power made the test of their oratorical ability. The present hall is so large that the left hand side doesn't hear what the right hand side is saying.

RECORD CORN CROP

South Carolina Boy Grows 228 Bushels on Single Acre.

Fifteen-Year-Old Lad Kept Diary, Knowing Public Would Want Details—Wins Quite a Bunch of Money in Prizes.

Charleston, S. C.—Jeremiah Moore is the champion boy corn grower in the world, and his record of over 228 bushels of corn of the finest quality, grown on a single acre, is the second greatest acre yield in the history of corn production, the only record that tops Jerry's being that of Farmer Drake, also of South Carolina, who several years ago grew 255 bushels on one acre.

Jerry Moore, who is an orphan, is not yet 15 years old, yet on his one acre he has made more money than thousands of farmers with 100 acres will clear this year. His prizes from agricultural societies and kindred organizations will aggregate over \$500, while the profit from the corn itself will amount to \$130.70.

Jerry knew he was going to make a bid for championship honors, and though he is nothing but a poor little South Carolina farm boy, he has the news instinct and realized that if he did win, the newspapers would want to know how he did it, and so, in order that the story would be correct, Jerry kept a diary.

The diary, it is said, will pass into the keeping of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, which will see to it that other boys in this country are given the secret of Jerry's success and encouraged to follow his example. Here is the diary in part:

"Light, gray, sandy upland," the diary starts off, "with top soil about three or four inches deep. Old land, nearly level, with just enough drain for the water to run off. During first part of March, 1910, spread 300 one-horse wagon loads of rich dirt on my acre, and followed it with 50 one-horse wagon loads of fertilizer, the latter scattered broadcast."

March 25—Land broken with Dixie plow. One Dixie following the furrow of the other and with the two breaking about 10 or 12 inches deep. The soil was so well pulverized, did not harrow; broke like it was the first time.

March 29—Harrowed and laid off in rows 3½ feet wide with Dixie plow. Distributed 500 pounds of guano, containing 8 per cent of phosphoric acid, 3 per cent of ammonia, and 3 per cent of potash, in Dixie furrow and covered with furrows making a small ridge.

March 30—Opened ridge with shovel plow and dropped three gallons of Bates's four-ear prolific corn, dropping by hand and almost sowing. Covering corn with small shovel plow 2½ inches deep. Note—In this same day sowed 300 pounds of acid phosphate on rows and harrowed surface all over, leaving it level.

April 10—No rain since land was broken, and ground so dry the rusty corn did not come up readily. Replanted for fear I would not get a stand.

April 20—Stand good, and weather continued dry.

April 24—A good rain.

April 25—Sowed 700 pounds kainit along rows and harrowed with Little Joe harrow, harrowing twice to the row. Barred off with Dixie plow.

May 5—I made a mixture of 600 pounds of cotton seed meal, 200 pounds of acid phosphate, and 200 pounds of kainit, and with a cold distributor sowed on each side of the rows, and harrowed, going twice to the row, leveling the surface as near as possible.

May 17—Harrowed, going twice to the row; thinned corn to six inches in row.

May 24—Harrowed, going twice to the row.

May 25—Good rain.

May 27—Using a cold distributor, sowing in the center of middle 1,000 pounds 3:3:3 guano and harrowed with Little Joe harrow, going twice to the row.

Same day—Sowed 200 pounds of nitrate of soda along the row.

June 4—Harrowed, going twice to the row.

June 5 and 6—Good rains.

June 8—Sowed 300 pounds of nitrate of soda and harrowed twice to the row.

June 10—Storm and corn blown down.

June 11—Set corn up; corn about six feet high and beginning to silk.

June 15—Harrowed very lightly with Little Joe harrow, going twice to the row.

June 22—Harrowed lightly; corn now in full and ground perfectly clean.

Since June 5 rains have been frequent. Corn doing its best. No sign of firing or failure of any kind.

July 4—No lack of rain so far, and corn almost matured. Almost every stalk has an ear and many of them two or three.

There is on the acre about 24,000 stalks and more than 80,000 ears. Gathered fodder middle of August. Corn at this time very ripe.

Jerry then goes on to say that he gathered in 3,000 pounds of fodder, which he sold for \$30, and then he gathered in his corn, after which he gives the names of the men who measured his acre and later weighed its yield, which was 228½ bushels. This is the cost of it all, as given out in itemized form by the boy farmer:

Rent of acre.....	\$4.00
Cost of preparation of seed bed.....	5.00
Cost of planting.....	2.00
Cost of fertilizing.....	91.55
Cost of cultivation.....	11.50
Cost of gathering corn.....	8.00
Cost of gathering fodder.....	6.00
Total cost.....	\$128.05

BALANCE SHEET.

Total value of crop.....\$258.75

Less all expenses.....128.05

Net profit of crop.....\$130.70

"As the dirt has no commercial value," concludes this little chap, "I did not count it in the list of commercial expenses, and the land has been improved at least \$50 by the dirt and fertilizer."

The name of Jerry Moore has now become a household word in every farm home in the South and West. Among the prizes won by the boy is a free trip to Washington, where he will meet President Taft and receive the congratulations of the nation's chief on his achievement.

Brighter Light for Liberty.

New York.—The torch of that Goddess of Liberty in New York harbor will henceforth throw a brighter light out over the waters.

A new system of illumination has just been installed by the war department in place of the old circle of 12 arc lights, whose combined power, though equal to 12,000 candles, failed to give the desired radiance.

The new equipment will give a 40,000 candle power illumination.

GROWING CAMPHOR IN TEXAS

Methods of Japanese Are Improved Upon on an Experimental Farm—Growth of Plants.

Houston, Tex.—The United States may, within the next few years, become a competitor with Japan in the production of camphor. The experiments which the department of agriculture has been conducting in the gulf coast region of this state in growing the trees from which this article of commerce is distilled have proved beyond question that it can be made a highly profitable industry.

On the demonstration farm at Pierce, just north of Bay City, camphor seeds were planted several years ago and they soon germinated, the trees having a remarkable growth. In one year's time the plants reached a height of 18 inches, which is said to be a more rapid growth than they have in the camphor producing regions of the world.

The seeds were planted in rows, and were not fertilized, nor did they receive unusual attention. Best results are obtained by planting the seed under shelter, where the tender plants have protection until they are well enough advanced in size for transplanting.

An unusual method of harvesting the camphor crop is recommended for this region by the agricultural experts of the federal government. It is held by them that a regular annual profit of \$300 to \$450 an acre may be obtained from a camphor farm in the gulf coast territory by cutting the camphor plants with a mowing machine when they reach a height of about 12 inches from the ground, instead of waiting until the trees are of full growth size and then cutting them, as is done on the island of Formosa, from which the bulk of the world's output of camphor comes.

It has been demonstrated that by cutting the plants yearly in the manner suggested, a larger percentage of camphor can be obtained from the

HEELS BARRED IN SPANKING

New York Solomon Indorses Use of Slipper by Mother—Defines Its Proper Limits.

New York.—Magistrate Freschl, noted for his Solomonlike decisions, settled an important point in the bringing up of a family.

The case under consideration was that of Frances Bahner, thirteen years old, who had her mother arrested on a charge of assault, alleging that Mrs. Bahner struck her over the head with the heel of her slipper, inflicting a severe wound.

The mother proved by the testimony of Dr. Costello, a Brooklyn surgeon, that the wound was nothing more than an abrasion of the skin. It looked formidable, however, in its big compress of cotton.

Magistrate Freschl was certain the punishment was inflicted in a spirit of loving kindness, so he discharged Mrs. Bahner in the following words:

"In using the maternal slipper for child discipline, chastisement ends at the instep and assault begins at the heel."

Biggest Dry Dock in the World.

New York.—New York is to have the largest dry dock in the world. It will be constructed in the Erie basin, Brooklyn, and will be more than 1,000 feet long, sufficient to accommodate the largest steamship ever planned by any builder. It will be used for docking trans-Atlantic steamships in need of emergency repairs.

Flyers Must Shun Forts.

Berlin.—Regulations issued by the ministry of war the other day to prevent the spying on German defenses by aviators prohibit all aeroplanes and airships from sailing above or within ten kilometers of the fortresses, without a written permit from the military authorities. Offenders will be treated as suspected spies.

twigs and leaves of the plant than if the harvesting is done until they attain the size of a tree.

The stubble left by the cutting of the plants soon sends up new sprouts and in 12 months it is again ready for another cutting. The camphor is obtained by putting the plants through the distilling process.

OPERATIONS AID IN CURING

Boy Becomes Popular at Hospital, Whither He Was Sent for Treatment for Tuberculosis.

London.—Little Ernest Ford has been pronounced cured of tuberculosis after having undergone 19 operations during the last two years at the Queen's Children's hospital at Hackney road.

He is now only nine years of age, and has had the misfortune to spend much of his life in the hospital.

Ernest has had repeated operations on the wrist, elbow, chest, mouth, finger and leg, but is now shortly going home. Yet in spite of his trouble he is the most popular little fellow in the ward.

His parents live in Temple street, Hackney, and have a large family; the father is an iron plate worker.

Ernest has so many brothers that he does not know how many.

"I have two sisters," he said, "and lots of brothers."

His bright little face lit up with smiles as he explained, almost with pride, that he had had 19 operations.

The plucky lad is the chief entertainer in the ward, for he is an adept at comic songs and sings and leads all the choruses.

Says Kiss, But Don't Shake Hands.

Denver, Col.—Prof. Frank E. Thompson, chair of education, University of Colorado, is for kissing. He warns, however, against hand-shaking, saying germs lurk in nails or tissues.

LIFE IN NOVA ZEMBLA

RUSSIA INTERESTED IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND.

Solicitude for Welfare of Emigrants Extends to Matchmaking Which Proves Not Altogether a Success—Bridegroom Rejected.

The Russian government has recently given attention to the development of the northern portions of its empire, especially the island of Nova Zembla in the Arctic ocean, which, only a few years ago, was inhabited by but fifty souls.

The governor of the province of Archangel induced eight Samoyede families to emigrate thither. All their wants were supplied with the greatest care, according to official reports, and much attention was lavished upon them.

The Russian solicitude for the Samoyedes of Nova Zembla extended even to such details as the following: The settlers included a brother and sister, both grown, and in answer to the usual queries as to what articles they stood in need of, one requested, among other things, a wife and the other a husband.

As these were not forthcoming, with the consent of the parents, the authorities brought out with them a bridegroom and a bride. Each having been introduced to his or her destined partner, the authorities allowed them an hour to become better acquainted with each other, after the lapse of which the weddings were immediately to take place.

The young Nova-Zemblan was much pleased with the bride the obliging authorities had brought him, and she in turn with him.

To the query put to the bride as to the young man, she replied, "Oh, he'll do. He's a real Samoyede." So the business in respect of that couple was soon over.

But not so with the other. The Nova Zemblan bride would have nothing to do with a bridegroom of the Russian authorities' choosing.

"He a Samoyede!" she exclaimed, indignantly. "He's never killed a wild bear! Why, my little brother, who is only 11 years old, has killed several, and I myself have shot over a score of wild deer! And what has he been doing? Killing tame reindeer! No, I don't have him!"

She was as good as her word, so that the matchmaking of the Russian officials was not altogether a success. The unlucky bridegroom could only pull a long face and retire. There was no help for it, and the authorities confined themselves to one wedding.

"Hangar."

It was to be expected that the advent of the aeroplane would add a number of new words to the language, or at least cause several foreign words to be adopted by the English-speaking race. Both have happened. Probably the one "foreign" word which one encounters most frequently in reading of the aviation contests is "hangar." It is a French word and means shed—and it is no better word than "shed," either. It wouldn't sound well to some people to read where the Wrights wheeled their aeroplane to the shed—not half so well as to state that they placed their machine in the hangar, but it is the same thing, and we are not certain but the good old English word "shed" has some advantage over the French word. It is shorter and more easily written and, while the word "hangar" is not so hard to speak or pronounce as "garage"—which came into use with the automobile—just as many records would have been broken if we had stuck to our own language and talked about the aeroplane shed.

Colors That Fade.

Addressing the students at the Royal Academy school, Burlington House, Sir Alfred Church remarked that he did not suppose if Sir Joshua Reynolds were living today he would be at all satisfied with the clinical verdicts which were pronounced upon some of the pigments which he used for some years, for unfortunately there was in some of them an element of decay, and certain of them had hardly left a trace in some of his most beautiful portraits. In old illuminated manuscripts which had been long preserved in darkness it was found that on exposure to a strong light the colors began to take on a dull and grayish look. In a great many works at the National gallery ultramarine and in some cases vermilion, had preserved their color unchanged, while all yellow lakes, crimson and cochineal lakes had become more or less embrowned by exposure to strong daylight.—London Standard.

Another Martyr.

Poor Tweedledum was in trouble. He was up before the local magistrate.

"Officer," demanded the dispenser of justice, "read the charge."

Mumbledum's chest expanded.

"Obstructing the traffic by causing a large crowd to assemble in Ditch-water street on the 20th inst., yer worship!"

"And defense?" rapped out his worship, turning to Tweedledum.

Tweedledum cleared his throat.

"Sir," he replied, "I happened to appear in my front garden wearing a tie my wife bought me for my birthday, and it got about that I was going to give a comic entertainment. That is all."—Ideas.

NECESSARY TOOLS FOR MAKING NEEDED REPAIRS

To Obtain Greatest Efficiency of Farm Machinery and Implements Breaks Should Be Mended Promptly—Best Is Cheapest.

(By W. R. BEATTIE.)

To have the conveniences for the repair of farm equipment at hand is one of the very important things on the farm.

Breakdowns are most frequent during the busy season, and much valuable time may be lost driving to town or to the nearest shop for repairs.

The extent to which the repair work should be done on the farm will depend entirely upon local circumstances. If there is a well-equipped shop near by where the repair work can be done by a trained mechanic without loss of time it may be best to carry the greater part of such work to the shop; but if the shop is at a distance, is poorly equipped, or, as is often the case, the mechanic in charge is incapable of turning out good work, it will then be a saving to perform the work at home. Besides, there is a large amount of repair work that cannot be carried to a shop and must be done on the farm if it is done at all.

Much of the loss and annoyance from breakage may be avoided by carefully inspecting and mending weak parts of the farm equipment before the rush of the season's work

the purchaser. The name of the manufacturer is a sufficient guaranty of the quality of many tools, and the purchaser is advised to secure only those that are sold under a guaranty from either the manufacturer or the dealer. When contemplating the purchase of a collection of tools, make a careful study to see just what ones are needed, then purchase all at one time, and a liberal discount can generally be secured. The selection of the tool outfit will depend upon the scope and character of the work to be performed. A soldering iron is very useful and saves much annoyance, both in repairing farm machinery, and cooking utensils. For general purposes a one and one-fourth pound soldering iron will be found satisfactory. Where continuous work is to be performed, two irons are necessary, in order that one may be heating while the other is in use. Soldering irons should be heated only in a clear charcoal fire or in a blue flame of gas, gasoline, or alcohol. Before using a soldering iron it is essential that the tapering copper point be filed or ground until bright, and then coated with solder by first dipping the brightened hot point into a little of the soldering acid and

ARTHUR'S PERIL

When the new teacher of room 20 was called away from her pupils for a few minutes the other day one little boy took the opportunity to "show off."

There was much excitement among the self-appointed monitors when the teacher returned. Fifty little hands shot up, waving and darting. Fifty little bodies wriggled in sympathy. All were eagerly demanding permission to tell what had happened during the teacher's absence. Contrary to their expectations, she seemed indifferent to disorder.

Suddenly one little boy in a back seat, remembering that the teacher had forbidden tattling and fearing that no explanation would be allowed, jumped to his feet and, still waving his hand, excitedly exclaimed: "Miss Booths, Arter, he wuz makin' fistes when you wuz out o' de room."

"Huh! He does like dis here," said another boy, shaking his fist threateningly.

"That means he'll show you," interpreted a fair-haired little girl in the front seat.

"An den—" Six excited and scandalized children began to relate in chorus the details of Arthur's misdemeanor.

"That will do," said Miss Booth, calmly arranging some flowers in her belt. "If you children had been doing your work you couldn't have seen Arthur. I shall count the whole room disorderly."

The children sank back abashed and disappointed. They looked at the offending Arthur, who sat stiffly erect at his desk, tightly clutching a reader from which his glance never wavered.

The teacher continued to prepare a writing lesson as if nothing had happened. Yet her eyes twinkled just a little bit, and the ghost of a smile twitched the corners of her mouth.

Had they remembered similar occasions they might have recognized in the twinkle and the smile a danger signal for the offender.

In the meantime Arthur's fear gave way to astonishment. He had expected to stay after school, at least.

With a cautious glance to assure himself that Miss Booth was not looking, he jumped up beside his desk, which for the teacher's convenience was at the front of the room. Facing the other children, he rapidly darted his tongue forth and back several times, and finally megaphoned through arched palms a low, clear "Stung!"

The murmur of scandalized propriety which this new defiance aroused stirred him to fresh daring. Before risking a repetition, however, he turned warily about, only to look straight into Miss Booth's keen gray eyes. Slowly and meekly he slid into his desk and hung his head.

"Come here, Arthur," she said, quietly. "Stand here by me and do that again for the whole room."

Arthur came slowly and reluctantly forward and backed against the wall.

"Out here in front, where every one can see you," said the teacher, indicating a space by her desk. "You may make faces now."

Arthur hung his head.

"I'm waiting, Arthur," she said.

He twitched his sharp little nose feebly.

"Oh, no; that won't do. Make the same kind of face you made at Walter."

He twitched his nose more vigorously, and drew down the corners of his mouth.

"Are you sure that's right?" persisted Miss Booth, with a funny little catch in her voice.

This time Arthur squinted his eyes, puckered up his nose, drew down the corners of his mouth and darted out his tongue.

"Now, you may continue that for the next five minutes," said Miss Booth.

Then, turning to the other children, she asked: "How many boys in this room have strong muscles?"

Thirty right arms swung in the air.

"Have you ever noticed," she continued to the class, "what kind faces some people have and what horrid faces others have?"

"Yes, I saw a man the other day, and he had only one eye," interrupted an excited voice from the rear.

"But, I wonder," continued Miss Booth, "why some people have frowning wrinkles between their eyes, even when they are smiling."

"I know," said Walter. "Dat's cuz dey frowned so much dere faces stays dat way."

"Yes, that's right. They have been using their bad face muscles so long that they have grown strong enough to pull their faces out of shape. Go on, Arthur; I didn't tell you to stop. Some old people, you know, have such sweet, kind faces. They have been using their good muscles all their lives, so their faces are always pleasant and kind."

"Yes'm, I know. I saw an old lady once—"

"Never mind, now, Willie. Go on, Arthur. You have three minutes yet. Little children can't frown at all," continued Miss Booth. "Don't you remember—"

A loud, convulsive sob from the front of the room suddenly startled every one.

"Why, what's the matter, Arthur?" asked Miss Booth, with suspicious sympathy.

"I d-d-o-n't w-want to spoil my face!" he blubbered, rubbing a grimy fist in each eye.

MODES of The MOMENT



TROUVILLE, France.—Here, where I am wandering a while in full sight of a glorious blue sea banked with yellow sands on which the sun amiably smiles with golden glory, simplicity has marked costume for its own. All the girls are wearing print dresses, and such pretty dresses they are, too. Daily I admire a blue and white striped cotton of the bed-ticking order of stripe, the lines going perpendicularly beyond the knees, the broad hem being cut with the stripes roundwards. There is no suggestion of the hobble about this hem, for it is as wide as the gathered skirt above it, and the little gathered bodice is cut in one with the sleeves, while the vest and collar and under-sleeves are of Madeira work, and the broad-brimmed white hat is bound with a gathered blue velvet, while around the crown is a small wreath of blue muslin cornflowers.

Another worthy cotton frock is of lavender spotted with white, worn with a white straw hat with a black velvet ribbon. A black patent leather belt is round the waist, and white crocheted buttons decorate the bodice on either side of a small vest of Irish lace, an Irish lace collar extending over the shoulders hiding the seam of the sleeves, while black silk stockings and patent leather shoes, albeit not entirely suited to trudge through the beach, put finishing touches of a most satisfactory order.

I am told that a more or less liberal education in the art of dress is to be gained by wandering over London in search of the blue serge costume which may do smart service now, and be confidently relied upon to prove worthy of further patronage in the late autumn.

Merits of Blue Serge.

Blue serge is an invaluable material, and if public benefactors had their due, its origin discoverer should have a memorial statue. However, he remains unhonored and unsung, like many others no less worthy who have given their services to their country's good. The blue serge dress is a safe refuge for the destitute in ideas, declares the captious critic, who may, perchance, have right upon her side. Anyway all the coats labeled "new" are shorter than those of yesterday, and their trimming alternates between wide braid used as a binding and narrow satin roudales. In some few instances the satin roudales are used in combination with the wide braids, but



Attractive Print Dress.

the general order of affairs finds them displaying their charms separately. Most of the coats are cut straight at the back and in the front, with long collars turned down at the back with velvet, and in the front with braid. Variations of the Russian blouse order are very difficult to find, which seems to me somewhat of a pity, since this style is exceedingly becoming to many figures. Becoming too is the straight tunic dress of blue serge with turned down lawn collar and patent leather belts, and indeed these are hard to beat; but as yet you cannot find them ready-made, and must needs have them especially achieved for your satisfaction. I commend their charms to the many excellent and sympathetic purveyors who have lately improved their stock of ready-to-wear costumes, and so often now step outside the pale of the extremely ordinary into the realms of the elegantly attractive.

A very long coat of dark blue serge upon which I chanced in my travels has much merit, with a straight plastron vest in the front, a few gathers on the hips, which are held in straps at the side about six inches from the hem, and a straight paneled back.

All Sorts of Styles Seen.

The most favored sort of blue serge has a very fine rib and a very smooth surface, but costumes of thick blue frieze have been prepared in great numbers for the travelers to the north, and there are some excellent suitings, smooth of surface, showing many dark colors in striped combinations. These made in plain style have a small cravat of white pique at the

top, which must not, however, be reckoned quite indispensable. But on the whole the best of the dresses which I found in my wanderings had a plain corselet skirt of blue serge with the front width buttoned over to the back, just below the knees, the whole fitting quite tightly, but being cut on different ways of the stuff. The buttons were of black braid, and seemed to be sufficiently decorative for all purposes of fashion. The coat had a very long and narrow revers of black velvet. It was slightly full in the bodice portion, and again slightly full in the skirt, with a belt of patent leather round the waist, no other trimming being evident excepting a little braiding down either side, and this represented the ideal of simplicity; and it is noticeable that globular buttons of shining black metal are in favor, and that the very long perfectly straight coats, fitting closely but not tightly, are best when innocent of collar, and these bear narrow strips of black braid set closely from neck to hem, each one centered with a dome-shaped button. The skirt designed to accompany this style is set in three large box-pleats, one in the center of the front, another at the back, and the third on the hips, the top being of limited corselet order.

Dark Blue and Chiffon.

The dark blue blouses appear to retain our affection, chiffon to be their mainstay at the moment, mounted over embroidery or lace, with red and green and gold of Oriental suggestiveness.

And so much for the autumn to come. Now, again, to the summer that is, after I have first mentioned that there is a popular fancy to allow these serge dresses to accompany dome-crowned hats with out-spreading wings at the side, but that the more imaginative find pleasure in the soft-ribbon-crowned hats of satin-pleated brims, and that the narrow helmet hats are popular encircled with aggressive quills. Velvet holds first place in the regard of the milliners just now, and France is exhibiting a decided fancy towards wearing velvet hats with light linen and Shantung costumes.

And talking of France reminds me of bathing-frocks. Although we have to a certain degree extended our dressful ambitions in this direction, we still remain conspicuously faithful to the dark blue or red serge. But this season a new sort of cashmere has offered itself persuasively for bathing-gowns, and the authorities have trimmed this in conventional designs of narrow braid to match. Much favor is shown to mignonette-green, and the tunics have scarfs to match, encircling the waist. Black taffeta and violet taffeta look particularly well in the water, and the long cloaks of bath toweling have now assumed some gracious virtues, the material being dyed pale grey or brown, and bordered with a hem of contrasting colors. The kimono-shaped bathing-wrap is much appreciated, and an excellent example is in grey hemmed with mauve. Another no less attractive example I saw in sand-color bordered with green.

Green in Light Reseda.

Green threatens to obtain much recognition, especially in light reseda, and a bathing-dress of this in combination with a crossway band of black and white stripes intersected with a design in dark blue braid, must be written down as conspicuously novel, and likely to look exceedingly elegant when worn by a woman of good figure with her fair hair held beneath one of the new silk rubber caps checked with pale green and dark blue, with a wide rosette over either ear.

Transparent wraps of divers details have been distinguishing features of the season. Not, perchance, since those elegant times when our forebears walked upon the pantiles the scarf been so popular, and every diaphanous fabric has been expolited to its service. Long mantles, too, alike of close-clinging and of kimono form have been adopted in thin stuffs, nylon or chiffon for choice, while plain and flowered and beaded and velvet-patterned grenadines have received considerable recognition for such purpose; and satin hems have vied in favor with netted fringes as the decoration for the borders. And there has been some attempt to revive the black lace coat.

Simple Economy.

An economical girl makes trim little jabots out of the fine linen and lawn turnover collars which used to be worn with colored stocks. Each one is cut in half. The finished ends which met at the back of the neck are used as the bottom of the jabot, the finished lower edge makes the two outer sides, and between the two halves is inserted a piece of lace insertion or embroidery. If the old collar and the insertion together are wide this makes the jabot full enough, but when necessary lace matching the insertion is put around the edges, or two pieces of insertion or lace and insertion both are used in the centre. A hand embroidered collar with buttonholed edges is worth saving and makes a handsome jabot when combined with Irish lace.

Practical Fashions

PLAIN OVER-BLOUSE.



5270

The design shown in the accompanying illustration is one which is almost indispensable this season. This garment is in one piece, the sleeves being cut in one with the rest of the bodice. The outline of the neck is low and the sleeves end well above the elbow. The front of the bodice is absolutely plain, except for a trifle of fullness gathered into the belt, and the back is the same. This design is intended for an outer slip to be worn over a lining or another waist. At present these garments are made entirely of transparent materials, such as chiffon, fish net, marquisette or all-over lace. Under them is placed a complete waist of figured material, brocade, stripes, checks, etc. For this reason the absolute plainness of the outer waist is necessary.

The pattern (5270) is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1/4 yards of 44 inch material.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 5270.	SIZE.....
NAME.....	
TOWN.....	
STREET AND NO.....	
STATE.....	

CHILD'S SLIP.



5293

This little slip is intended to be worn under an outer dress or as a dress in itself, as preferred. It is entirely simple in cut, the plain sacque lines being followed with just a little fullness in the skirts. The neck is made so that it may be worn either high or low, and the sleeves can be worn long or short, as desired. For a dress the style is suitable for soft fabrics such as cashmere, and carls hair, and for an underslip it may be of lawn, silk or other material.

The pattern (5293) is cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch materials.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 5293.	SIZE.....
NAME.....	
TOWN.....	
STREET AND NO.....	
STATE.....	

Bank for Children.

To amuse children, as well as to teach them to save money, a Connecticut man has patented a bank into which a figure of a goat butts a coin placed in a slot in a lifelike manner.

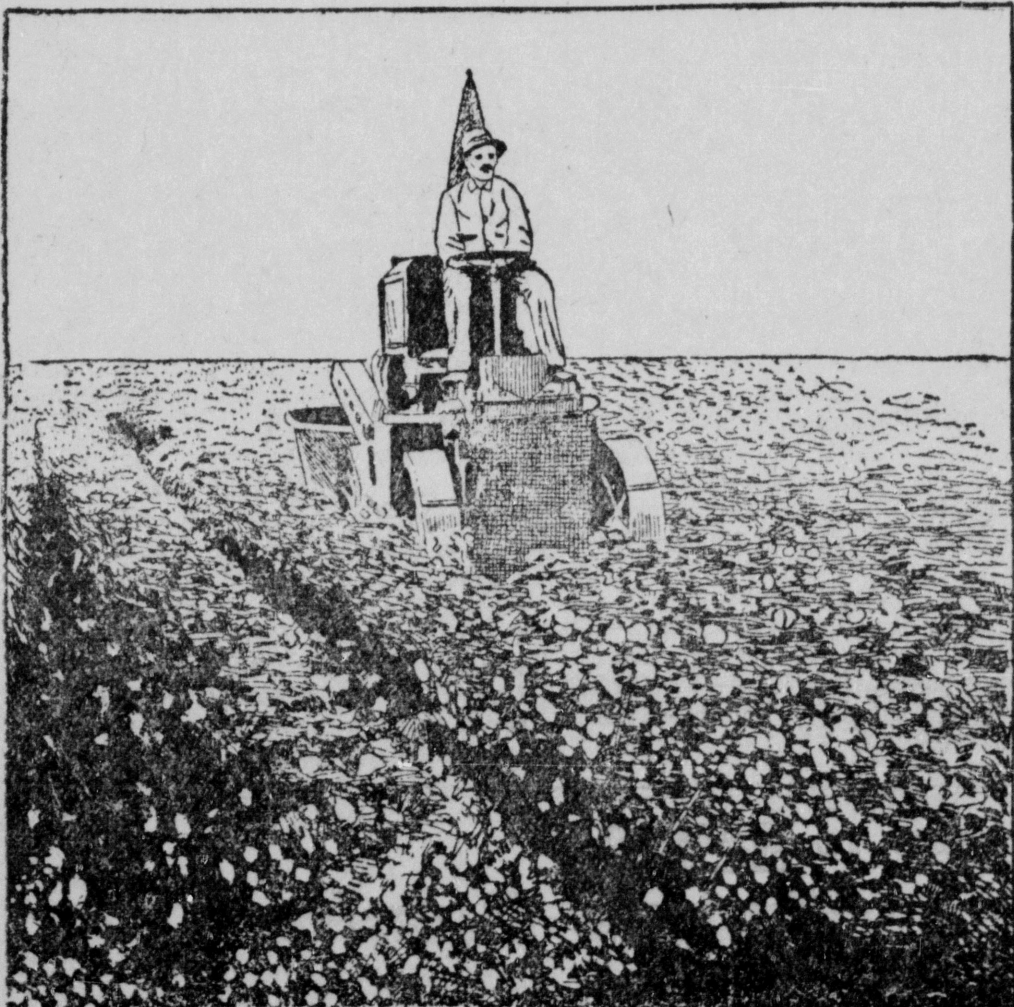
Chance to Donate.

"The field of philanthropy is practically unbounded."
"Why do you think so?"
"A man in Iowa wants to borrow a set of false teeth so he can eat Christmas turkey."

His Early Education.

Magistrate—Where were you born?
Prisoner—Birmingham.
Magistrate—And you were brought up there?
Prisoner—Oh, often.—T.H.H.

MECHANICAL COTTON PICKER



The mechanical cotton picker, the impossible machine that will discriminate between ripe and unripe cotton bolls, finger over the delicate plant, set the lint and leave the rest unharmed—this contrivance of almost man intelligence—has at last been made, and Angus Campbell's quarter century's efforts have been crown-

ed with success, writes Arthur W. Page in World's Work.

World's Tea Output.

The world's production of tea is estimated at 1,200,000,000 pounds annually. China consumes 400,000,000 pounds annually and exports 200,000,000 pounds.

Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern
Traction Company.

In Effect Nov. 14, 1910.

Northbound

Car	Leaves	Arrives
6:55 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	6:55 a. m.
8:10 a. m.	7:45 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
9:25 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
10:40 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
11:55 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	11:55 a. m.
12:10 p. m.	11:45 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
1:25 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:25 p. m.
2:40 p. m.	2:15 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
3:55 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	3:55 p. m.
5:10 p. m.	4:45 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
6:25 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:25 p. m.
7:40 p. m.	7:15 p. m.	7:40 p. m.
8:55 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	8:55 p. m.
10:10 p. m.	9:45 p. m.	10:10 p. m.
11:25 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	11:25 p. m.

Southbound

Car	Leaves	Arrives
6:30 a. m.	6:55 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
7:45 a. m.	8:10 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	9:25 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
10:15 a. m.	10:40 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
11:30 a. m.	11:55 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
11:45 a. m.	12:10 p. m.	11:45 a. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:25 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
2:15 p. m.	2:40 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	3:55 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
4:45 p. m.	5:10 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	6:25 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
7:15 p. m.	7:40 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	8:55 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
9:45 p. m.	10:10 p. m.	9:45 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	11:25 p. m.	11:00 p. m.

Cars make connections at Seymour with train of the B. & O. R. R. and South end Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information, see agents and official time table folders at all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE
TRACTION COMPANY.

In effect May 10, 1910.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Croftersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 a. m. 12:00 m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 p. m.

Freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour, Jeffersonville, Louisville, New Albany and all intermediate points.

Express service given on local passenger cars.

*Runs as far as Scottsburg only.

For rates and further information see agents, or official time folders in all cars.

GENERAL OFFICES,
Scottsburg, Indiana.

Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern
Railway.

NORTH BOUND

Car	Leaves	Arrives
6:40 a. m.	11:40 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
7:55 a. m.	1:00 p. m.	6:25 p. m.
9:10 a. m.	2:15 p. m.	7:40 p. m.
10:25 a. m.	3:30 p. m.	8:55 p. m.
11:40 a. m.	4:45 p. m.	10:10 p. m.
12:55 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	11:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND

Car	Leaves	Arrives
6:00 a. m.	11:10 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
7:15 a. m.	12:25 p. m.	6:50 p. m.
8:30 a. m.	1:40 p. m.	8:05 p. m.
9:45 a. m.	2:55 p. m.	9:20 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	4:10 p. m.	10:35 p. m.
12:15 p. m.	5:25 p. m.	11:50 p. m.

No. 26 mixed leaves Westport at 6:00 p. m., arrives at Seymour 6:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.

For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or H. F. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.

DRUGS AND
MEDICINES

Prescriptions
A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S
DRUG STORE

Spring and Summer Novelty Styles
Ladies and Gents Made-to-Order
garments are ready for your inspection.

A. SCIARRA,
Ladies' and Gent's Tailoring.
Third door west of Interurban station.
Also cleaning, pressing, altering, etc.
Phone 92.

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANAANNA E. CARTER
NOTARY PUBLIC

Pension Vouchers Filled Out.
Office at the Daily REPUBLICAN
office, 118 West Second Street.

MORE EVIDENCE
ABOUT POISONSA Doctor Tells of Some of
Mrs. Schenk's Demands.

WANTED ALL KINDS OF POISON

When He Refused a Deadly Compound
He Said the Woman Declared That
She Had Got Some of the Stuff From
Another Doctor—The Schenk Chauffeur Tells More About Those "Joy Rides."

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 18.—When Dr. J. W. Meyers, a former councilman, on the stand said that Mrs. Schenk got chloride tablets and also less than an ounce of sugar of lead from him, but she asked for two ounces of Fowler's solution of arsenic and that he had refused to give her this, damaging evidence was given against Mrs. Laura Schenk, accused of poisoning her millionaire husband. He also said that Mrs. Schenk said she would pay him well for it. She asked that the doctor keep her visit quiet. Dr. Meyers said that when he refused her the Fowler's solution Mrs. Schenk told him that she got some of it two weeks before from another doctor, but refused to give his name.

Lundy Wilson, the chauffeur of the Schenks, gave some evidence that is unprintable. He told of many "joy rides" of Mrs. Schenk and Dan Phillips, and he also testified that he carried notes between the pair. Wilson said that on these rides they always stopped near Smithfield, O., and that he would then get out of the car and stay away until he heard the toot of the horn on the machine, which was a signal for him to return.

Witness said that Mrs. Schenk had told him that she would "rather have one night of Dan's society than one hundred years with her husband." Wilson recited many improper incidents with Dan Phillips, Mrs. Schenk's "young society blood," and Mrs. Schenk as the principals.

HE HASN'T ENOUGH

Sheehan's Ambition to Go to Senate
Held in Abeyance.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The Democrats have come to no choice for a United States senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew on March 4 next. The Democratic joint caucus of senators and assemblymen having made W. F. Sheehan the candidate for senator, the senate and assembly separately voted, with the result in the senate as follows: William F. Sheehan, 25; Edward M. Shepard, 2; Martin W. Littleton, 1; Supreme Court Justice James W. Gerard, 1; D. Cady Herrick, 1; Depew, 20.

The assembly vote was, Sheehan, 66; Shepard, 12; Alton B. Parker, 6; Littleton, 1; Herrick, 1; Gerard, 1; Depew, 59.

Senator Brackett, Republican leader of the minority, before the senate adjourned warned the Republicans not to be absent from their seats until this United States senatorship controversy is settled. He urged his colleagues to remember that they may become factors, and he added: "If you must go away, be sure that you arrange to pair your vote with a Democrat before going."

The interest in this matter is due to the fact that a United States senator is elected by a majority of those present and voting, and not by a majority of the legislators elected.

FLED THE STATE

Minority Senators From West Virginia
Take Refuge in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Jan. 18.—Fifteen Republican state senators, who fled from Charleston, W. Va., to evade arrest by Democratic senators, who sought to compel their attendance in the senate chamber, are at the Sinton hotel here. They had been practically barricaded in the executive chambers of the capitol for several days. Following their flight, the seat of Hearne, a Republican, was declared vacant by the Democrats.

Vatican Rumor Denied.

Rome, Jan. 18.—A report the pope had experienced a serious attack of gout is denied in the Vatican, where it is said the health of the pontiff is excellent.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE

Observations of United States
weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m.
yesterday follow:

	Temp.	Weather.
New York.....	23	Clear
Albany.....	14	Clear
Atlantic City..	24	Clear
Boston.....	18	Clear
Buffalo.....	20	Cloudy
Chicago.....	24	Clear
St. Louis.....	26	Cloudy
Indianapolis..	22	Cloudy
New Orleans..	20	Cloudy
Washington...	24	Clear
Philadelphia..	28	Clear

Fair in northern, cloudy in
southern portion; Thursday
fair, slightly warmer.

NEEDFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Seymour People Should Learn to De-
tect the Approach of Kid-
ney Disease.

The symptoms of kidney trouble are so unmistakable that they leave no ground for doubt. Sick kidneys excrete a thick, cloudy, offensive urine, full of sediment, irregular of passage of attended by a sensation of scalding. The back aches constantly, headaches and dizzy spells may occur and the victim is often weighed down by a feeling of languor and fatigue. Neglect these warnings and there is danger of dropsy, Bright's disease, or diabetes. Any one of these symptoms is warning enough to begin treating the kidneys at once. Delay often proves fatal.

You can use no better remedy than Doan's Kidney Pills. Here's Seymour's proof:

Mrs. William Himler, 604 S. Walnut street, Seymour, Ind., says: "A member of my family suffered intensely from disordered kidneys. This person had considerable medical treatment and also used home remedies, but received no permanent benefit until Doan's Kidney Pills were taken. This preparation restored strength and energy and corrected all the kidney disorders."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Benjamin Disney of Columbus, came here Sunday evening to accept a position with the Ahlbrand Carriage Company.

Home From Texas.

J. S. Butram of the firm of Congdon & Co., who went to Texas Two weeks ago to see some land a party of local men were figuring on buying, returned Tuesday night. John Murray who accompanied him, will return next week. Mr. Butram found a wonderful country; the land proposition surpassed expectations in some respects while in others not so satisfactory. After the return of Mr. Murray the prospective investors here will have a meeting, hear reports and then determine what they will do.

Escaped with His Life.

"Twenty-one years ago I faced an awful death," writes H. B. Martin, Port Harrelson, S. C. "Doctors said I had consumption and the dreadful cough I had looked like it sure enough. I tried everything I could hear of for my cough, and was under the treatment of the best doctor in Georgetown, S. C., for a year, but could get no relief. A friend advised me to try Dr. King's New Discovery. I did so and was completely cured. I feel that I owe my life to this great throat and lung cure." It's positively guaranteed for coughs, colds and all bronchial affections. 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

A Merchants' Association similar to the one in Seymour has been organized at Columbus. The movement has been on foot for some time, and the membership includes the most prominent business men of that place. E. A. Kimball is president of the new organization.

Kill More than Wild Beasts.

The number of people killed yearly by wild beasts don't approach the vast number killed by disease germs. No life is safe from their attacks. They're in air, water, dust, even food. But grand protection is afforded by Electric Bitters, which destroy and expel these deadly disease germs from the system. That's why chills, fever and ague, all malarial and many blood diseases yield promptly to this wonderful blood purifier. Try them, and enjoy the glorious health and new strength they'll give you. Money back if not satisfied. Only 50c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

James Marsh, of Reddington, was awarded as a premium at the Columbus poultry show a gold leg band for showing the best pen of all varieties of females to match in the pen.

Ends Winter's Troubles.

To many winter is a season of trouble. The frost-bitten toes and fingers, chapped hands and lips, chilblains, cold sores, red and rough skins, prove this. But such troubles fly before Bucklen's Arnica Salve. A trial convinces. Greatest healer of burns, boils, piles, cuts, sores, bruises, eczema and sprains. Only 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Mrs. John H. Kamman who has been in a serious condition with typhoid fever for several days, is some better today.

Parson's Poem a Gem.

From Rev. H. Stubenvoll, Allison, Ia., in praise of Dr. King's New Life Pills.

"They're such a health necessity, In every home these pills should be. If other kinds you've tried in vain, USE DR. KING'S

And be well again." Only 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

THE NEW FACES
WERE MISSINGWilson, Dix and Foss Absent
From Banquet.

AN OMISSION MUCH NOTED

Democratic "Harmony" Banquet at Baltimore Was Marked by the Absence of the Men Who Had Such a Conspicuous Part in the Late Democratic Victory, and William Jennings Bryan Was Conspicuous by Absence.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18.—A radical difference of opinion developed at the much advertised national Democratic conference, between Senator Bailey of Texas and Champ Clark, speaker-to-be, over the method that the Democrats shall follow in revising the tariff. Otherwise, it was a perfectly proper harmony conference, harmless and full of good cheer.

The nearest approach to the buzzing of the presidential bee was the taking of a poll on favorite candidates by a Baltimore newspaper. This count was taken on the special train from Washington which brought about 300 representatives, senators and other guests. Judson Harmon led by a good-sized majority as the favorite candidate, and Woodrow Wilson came next. Bryan and Governor Foss of Massachusetts got nary a vote.

Eleven hundred plates were laid at the banquet, and the diners included most of the new Democratic members of the house of representatives and many others in official life.

Governor Crothers of Maryland presided, and on his right sat Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio. On the governor's left sat Champ Clark, speaker-to-be. Senator Tillman of South Carolina was there, but only the ghost of the "pitchfork Ben" known to the Democracy of the past. So also was former United States Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky, who now and then emerges from the Blue Grass state long enough to emphasize the fact that he is still alive and kicking. And former United States Senator Davis of West Virginia—Henry Gassaway Davis—he also was on deck with a seat in the very front row of notables. Henry Gassaway's battle cry is that nobody is ever too old to quit, and he is said now to be preening himself again for one of the West Virginia senatorships. Others present were Perry Belmont, Senator Foster of Louisiana, Senator Bailey of Texas, Senators Rayner and Smith of Maryland, Theodore M. Bell of California, and a host of Democratic representatives in congress. The absence, however, of the "new faces" among the party notables, such men as Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, Governor Dix of New York and Governor Foss of Massachusetts, was noted by the audience. Nor was Governor Marshall of Indiana present. W. J. Bryan was conspicuous by his absence.

SAVED THEM

German Submarine Crew Imprisoned
Under Water Eight Hours.

Kiel, Jan. 18.—The German submarine U-3 sank in the shallow water of Kiel harbor. A telephone buoy was sent up from the submarine by the crew, and the rescuing ships were soon in communication with the imprisoned men.

After about eight hours twenty-seven of the thirty men aboard were rescued. Two officers and the coxswain insisted upon standing by the vessel until she was raised. The depot ship Vulcan, using an immense crane, hoisted the bow of the U-3 above the water, and the crew, wearing life-saving helmets and suits, came out through the torpedo tube. It is expected that the boat will be saved.

A COMPARISON

Divorces as They Are Granted Here
and in Canada.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Comparisons of divorce in the United States and Canada were made in the Canadian senate when figures on the subject were submitted from official sources. There has never been a divorce granted on Prince Edward Island. It was said that in forty years only 431 divorces had been granted in Canada, while during the same time 1,274,000 divorces have been granted in the United States. The senate is averse to the establishment of divorce courts. All divorces are now procured by special act of parliament and the cases are tried before the senate divorce committee, which procedure is long and expensive.

No Pardon For Youtsey.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 18.—Governor Willson has refused a pardon to Henry E. Youtsey, convicted of the murder of William Goebel. The governor says he believes Youtsey is guilty of a cruel murder and therefore refuses to grant the pardon.

Colonel William Baker, known among circus people as the giant because of his seven feet and seven inches height and 250 pounds weight, is dead at Buffalo from the effects of a fall on an icy sidewalk. Baker was born in Kentucky.

The Famous Rayo

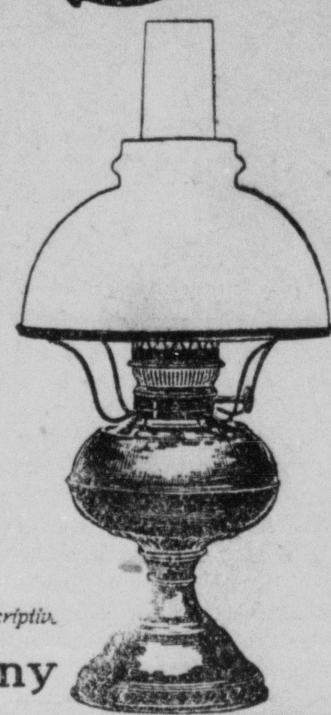
Is the Lamp of Real Beauty

because it gives the best light of all lamps. The Rayo gives a white, soft, mellow, diffused light—easy on the eye because it cannot flicker. You can use your eyes as long as you wish under the Rayo light without strain.

The Rayo Lamp is low-priced, and even though you pay \$5, \$10 or \$20 for other lamps, you may get more expensive decorations but you cannot get a better light than the low-priced Rayo gives. A strong, durable shade-holder holds the shade on firm and true. This season's new burner adds strength and appearance.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the
Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

WELL, WHAT DO YOU
KNOW ABOUT THIS?Sir John Franklin's Ghost In
Cook's Defense.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Neither Dr. Cook nor Civil Engineer Peary reached the north pole, according to the testimony of prominent disembodied spirits, but Cook got nearer to the goal than his rival.

This somewhat astonishing statement is contained in a letter from William T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews of London, to Arthur Rolinson Colburn, a prominent lawyer of this city, and forwarded by Mr. Colburn to Representative Roberts of Massachusetts, a member of the house committee on naval affairs, who has been outspoken in his opposition to the plan that congress reward Peary for his Arctic explorations.

In Mr. Stead's letter to Mr. Colburn he says: "With regard to the pole controversy, the only message which we have received on the subject was one from Sir John Franklin last year. He did not say anything about Peary, but said he had personally conducted Cook nearly to the pole, and then left him to complete the journey himself. Seeing you have received a communication in the same sense, I thought this would interest you."

Mr. Colburn adds that "it is most noteworthy that the testimony of the spirit world is unanimous that neither explorer reached the pole, but that Cook got nearer than Peary. This testimony I have received, and friends of mine likewise, from probably fifty psychics."

Mr. Roberts is much cheered up as a result of these communications from the spirit world.

Rivalry Between Wine Growers.

Paris, Jan. 18.—A gang of ruffians raided the cellars of a champagne merchant of Epernay and broke 70,000 bottles of champagne, which they emptied into the river. The raid was the result of jealous rivalry between wine growers in Epernay and the neighborhood.

Libel Suit Abandoned.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 18.—Governor Baldwin confirms the statement that his wrath against Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has been so far cooled that he has abandoned his idea of suing the ex-president for libel.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices for Grain
and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 96c; No. 2 red, 98c. Corn—No. 2, 45c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Hay—Baled, \$15.50 @ 17.50; timothy, \$15.00 @ 18.00; mixed, \$12.50 @ 15.00. Cattle—\$4.00 @ 6.75. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 8.20. Sheep—\$2.50 @ 3.75. Lambs—\$4.00 @ 6.00. Receipts—4,500 hogs; 1,300 cattle; 500 sheep.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.03. Corn—No. 2, 48c. Oats—No. 2, 35c. Cattle—\$3.50 @ 6.35. Hogs—\$4.50 @ 8.20. Sheep—\$2.50 @ 4.15. Lambs—\$4.00 @ 6.15.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 99½c. Corn—No. 2, 47c. Oats—No. 2, 33½c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00 @ 7.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 @ 5.90. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 8.05. Sheep—\$3.25 @ 4.60. Lambs—\$4.25 @ 6.50.

At St. Louis.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.03. Corn—No. 2, 46½c. Oats—No. 2, 34½c. Cattle—Steers, \$6.25 @ 7.25. Hogs—\$6.75 @ 8.00. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 4.25. Lambs—\$5.50 @ 6.50.

There is Only One
"Bromo Quinine"
That is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c.

E. W. Grove



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Jan. 9, 1911.

Dear Friend:

Do you know macaroni makes a nice light dinner for little boys and girls to go to bed on. Grown folks too will find macaroni good to go to bed on, if they get good macaroni. To get good macaroni you must go to a store that keeps good groceries.

Your Friend,
JACOB.

P. S. Do you know where we buy our groceries? I'll tell you. It's at

BRAND'S

HAD CLOSE CALL

Caught in Belt Shaft, This Man Lost
Clothes, but Saved Bones.

Columbus, Ind., Jan. 18.—When William Sweeney, an employe at the Taylor flouring mill near Ogilville, started to put on a belt, a bystander suggested that he stop the engine to avoid danger. Sweeney turned to do so, when his clothing caught in the flying pulley. All the clothing was torn from his body with the exception of the wristband of his shirt. He fell to the floor in a faint when the engine was stopped, but an examination showed that no bones were broken and that he was only slightly bruised.

Strong Man Ousts Administration.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 18.—Official advice received here say Dr. Manuel Gondra and Juan B. Gaena, respectively the president and vice president of Paraguay, have been forced to resign by Colonel Jara, the minister of war. Jara has assumed the presidency and formed a new cabinet. Manuel Gondra was elected president of Paraguay last September. Juan B. Gaena, the vice president, was president of Paraguay in 1904.

Largest American Dead.

Washington, Jan. 18.—It took eight men to handle the remains of John Turner, a Maryland giant, who died at the Washington asylum hospital. Turner, who was thirty-four years old, was probably the largest man in the United States. When he died he was seven feet ten inches tall and weighed more than 350 pounds.